The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,[illegible]24—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th April
— TIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman	28th „
L. VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
L. KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	[illegible]	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	[illegible]	150	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. VERONA	[illegible]	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— SURAT	[illegible]	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the [illegible]pany's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of [illegible]. Passengers are boo[illegible] to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers [illegible]arked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at S[illegible]. Return Tickets are [illegible] issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—[illegible] date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,1[illegible]	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 60[illegible]	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENAN[illegible]TS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE['S SOUND], ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SY[DNEY, CAL]LING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.		1882.
ANCONA	309[illegible]	[illegible]ad	21st April.
BRINDISI	351[illegible]		5th May.

Return Tickets are [illegible]	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
K. George's Sound, Mel[bourne] or Sydney a[vail]able for nine months	600	375
o Galle and back (av[illegible] months)	150	75
o Penang or Singapore	450	225

Passengers for Austra[illegible]ners at Galle. A Launch leaves the [illegible] head, at Mazagon, 3 p. m., on the day of [illegible].

[illegible]KER, Superi[ntendent], [illegible] S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 6, 18[illegible].

RUBATTINO [illegible]TION CO[MPANY].

TH[illegible] [illegible]-steamers, [illegible] Italian Gov[illegible] [illegible] BOMBAY on the 1st [illegible] of each month, [calli]ng at [illegible] MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT [illegible] ADEN and vice versa.

[illegible]HORN, NAPLES, [PORT] SAID, SUEZ, [R]ATES FROM BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS [illegible]

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY		TO MARSEILLES	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines.
II do. ... 310	Without food.	II do. ... 330	Without food.
III do. ... 140		III do. ... 145	

Children under 3 years [illegible] free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other [illegible] Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route R 95 Brighton Route R 80
„ II do. do. „ 70 do. „ 58
From Naples, I do. do. „ 115 do. „ 130
„ II do. do. „ 105 do. „ 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 18[illegible].

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."

[illegible] will sail for NAPLES, GEN[OA] AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Bombay, 4th April, 188[illegible].

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sorli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd May, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 3rd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers:—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1880.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. LISMORE, 2,716 tons, net. This fine Steamer will sail on the 10th instant, and has first-rate accommodation for twenty first class passengers. Is expected to make the voyage in 25 days. For passage apply to

LANG, MUIR & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HALL LINE Steamer "SPEKE HALL," Captain W. Brand, will sail positively on 12th April for Liverpool. There are only a few berths now vacant. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. INDIA, 2,500 Tons, 500 H.P.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA NAPLES OR MARSEILLES.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Marseilles ..Rs. 400
„ to London via Naples or Marseilles... .. .. „ 500

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM

OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CONTINENTAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON [illegible] passengers from India, which will [illegible] them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., [illegible] apply to THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible] originators of the European [illegible] system, established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 11th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 6th April, 1882. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. IOLANI FOR TRIESTE & VENICE, sailing about 14th inst.

S. S. ALLEGHANY FOR HAVRE, sailing about 20th inst.

THESE steamers have comfortable accommodation for a few passengers on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.			
CLAN LAMONT	2,100	for Liverpool	about	20th inst.
CLAN GORDON	2,200	„ Liverpool	„	15th prox.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	„ London	„	15th „
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	„ Liverpool	„	31st „

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	about	12th April.
MERTON HALL	J. Verril.	4,100	500	„	27th „
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin.	2,700	400	„	17th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	„	17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„	15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.................Cash Rs. 6 0
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5 4
Do. Pts..................... „ 4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..............	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins............	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	box of	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
	250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	8
	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THROSTLES FOR SALE.

MAKERS: MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS, OLDHAM.

3 Throstle-frames, 300 spindles each 900
3 „ „ 288 „ „ 864

Total........ 1764

2¼" lift, 2¾" distance, with lifting plates. Top and under clearers; spindles driven by bands; bottom-oiling plates, flat creels; driven in middle and gallas pullies; flyers and bobbins one full set. All complete and in full working order. For further particulars apply to

WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO-STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for Afternoon use.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAGNUM EST VIVONE (REGISTERED.) ET PREVALEBIT

THE most refreshing of all Phosphic beverages. Exercises that tonic and bracing influence over the system which characterises a true stimulant. [illegible] other beverage.

Do not condemn VIVONE because you have tried and disapprove of other beverages said to resemble it, but in which the absence of all resemblance to Grape Juice is conspicuous.

VIVONE IS A WINE,
NON-ALCOHOLIC,
BUT
RICH IN STIMULANTS.

A companionable refreshment, and well adapted to the requirements of hospitality and social celebrations.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 5-6.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

THE following NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES are UNSURPASSABLE in quality and FREE from every possible IMPURITY:—

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopæia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopæia)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	„ 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Five per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be paid to registered shareholders at the Office of the Company, on or after the 15th April, 1882.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1881, is declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day to the date of payment of the Dividend.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
40 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.			
34 0	... Sparkling	... MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0	... Sparkling	... MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
32 0	... Sparkling	... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.			
35 0	... Sparkling	... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0	... Sparkling	... HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0	... Sparkling	... BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COFFEE BEVERAGES

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.,
EDINBURGH.

		Rs.	As.
Essence of Pure Coffee	... per bottle	0	9
Do. of Coffee and Chicory	„	0	6
Do. do do. large size...	„	0	10
Do. of Dandelion Coffee	„	0	12
"Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk	... per tin	0	10

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared in *Vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way. The Coffee and Milk is extremely convenient for travellers, bachelors, &c., or wherever it may be convenient to have at hand a preparation which requires only the addition of boiling water to make a cup of *good* Milk-Coffee."

APPLY TO

[illegible]

FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND CRAWFORD MARKET,

W. J. ESSAI.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £250,000.

THIS Company is prepared to give estimates and to book orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the Brush system for lighting up Factories, Warehouses, Docks, Railway Stations, Streets, and Halls, &c.

By the Brush system any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power or a single light of 50,000 candle power can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and it is claimed that economy, constancy, and simplicity are secured at a less cost than by any other system. This Company has also purchased the patent rights for the Lane Fox incandescent lamps, and are prepared to supply for domestic lighting these lamps from 10 candle power and upwards. These Lights are suitable for Messes, Private Houses, Bungalows, Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Banks, and Business Offices, &c.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Directors, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
HOWARD'S	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE & SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR CRANE & CO.,	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCIS,	Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
PROCTOR & WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME & CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
WILSON & CO., ALEX.	...Launch Engines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, &c.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, best japanned canvas	..Rs. 27, 30, 33, 36.
„ „ „ Extra stout	„ 36, 39, 42.
GENT'S DULL CANVAS, wear hards, patent spring Locks	„ 54, 58, 60.
LADIES' LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNKS	„ 40, 51, 58.
LADIES' BASKET TRUNKS, light and strong	„ 45, 60.
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, self-closing	„ 30, 34, 38.
VADE MECUMS, fitted with 3 distinct compartments	„ 40, 44.
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, self-closing, the best made	„ 50, 60, 70, 95.
STEEL TRUNKS, large and strong, very useful	„ 25, 30.
AIR-TIGHT CASES, best London-made	„ 24, 28, 30, 35.
GLADSTONE BAGS, best black hide	„ 36, 40, 44.
„ „ stout tan hide	„ 44, 48.
OXFORD EXPANDING, extra wide, 2 Locks	„ 42, 52, 56.
HIDE HAND-BAGS	„ 12-8, 14-8, 16.
HIDE HAND-BAGS, wide mouth	„ 20, 21, 25, 28.
BAGS for soiled linen	„ 5-12, 6-12.
FITTED TOILET BAGS, Gent's	„ 72, 95, 150.
„ „ „ Ladies'	„ 75, 100, 150.
COURIER or CASH BAGS	„ 9, 10-8, 12.
DECK CHAIRS, strong and well made	„ 6-8, 9-8, 12, 13.
RUG-STRAPS, a large assortment	„ 2-8, 3, 3-8, 4.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR HOMEWARD BOUND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EASTER CARDS.

A LARGE and varied selection to choose from, each from As. 6 to Rs. 5.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members and subscribers of this Institution will be held on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1882, at half-past 5 P. M., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1881.

The attendance of Donors, Members and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late SURGEON A. R. CAMPBELL, I.M.D., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be admitted.

C. E. P. SIMPSON, Major,
1st Worcester Regt.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Neemuch, April 6th, 1882.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL at the rate of Rs. 50 per share is due on the 1st May next.

Shareholders are requested to make payment to the Bank of Bombay on or before that date.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1882.

MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 55 per share of Rs. 1,000 and of Rs. 27-8 per share of Rs. 500 paid up for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Register on the 31st March last, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOPALDASS LILLADHUR, Secretary.
No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st, to MONDAY, the 10th April, 1882, both days inclusive.

LADIES' SHOES,

FOR DRESS, HOUSE, OR EVENING WEAR.

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs.	a.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11	0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads...	10	8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8	8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes	7	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9	8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10	8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9	8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow	5	8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.		
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered [illegible]	12	8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered colour-ed toes	6	8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep; exceedingly stylish and elegant	16	0
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.		
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9	8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13	8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles		
BLACK MOROCCO to tie	9	0
BLACK KID do.	9	8
BROWN CANVAS, with Toe-cap and cross bands	10	8

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES,
CALF KID WALKING SHOES,
GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES,
BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.
GIRL'S EVENING SHOES,
STRAP SHOES (three qualities),
KID WALKING SHOES,
AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size. 10 per cent. Discount allowed for cash or by Value-payable Parcel Post.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 tons TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tenders unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of good faith.

Five per cent on the value of the Contract will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the Contract and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 31st March, 1882.

ASBESTOS PAINTS.

THESE are strictly first-class PAINTS, prepared ready for use. They contain no offensive or deleterious ingredients, and will not injure rain-water. They possess a very elastic body and are not liable to injury from being walked upon. Old leaky tin and other roofs can be restored and rendered serviceable for many years with these paints in connection with our Asbestos Roof Cement. They are also adapted for Car Roofs, Steamboat Decks, Iron-work, Gas-holders, Exposed Brick Walls, Outbuildings, Fences, and other rough Wood-work.

Asbestos Fire-proof Paints for internal use, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow, and Red.

Price Rs. 4 per gallon.

☞ We guarantee these to be better and more economical Paints than have ever before been offered to the public for similar purposes.

One gallon will cover from 300 to 400 square feet.

Price Rs. 3-4 per gallon.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & Co., NEW YORK.
85, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 9.)

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST
ENTRANCE TO THE CHITTAGONG OR KORNAFULI RIVER.
CHANGES IN THE RIVER BAR.

Notice is hereby given that considerable changes are reported to have taken place in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong or Kornafuli river.

Mariners are cautioned not to attempt to enter the river without a pilot.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 14th Mar., 1882

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 81 and 859;
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 126 and 115a;
also
Tailor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 484.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council.
M. W. Willoughby, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, for 4 months, from the 1st of May, on the sea side of the Marine Lines, a furnished House, Rs. 175 per mensem. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A TWO-STOREYED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, suitable for two families, as there are all separate conveniences. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE only few REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO LET at MATHERAN.

	Rs.
Terrace Cottage for	[illegible]
Scott's Bungalow for	[illegible]
Walker's Bungalow	[illegible]
Rajasthan for	600
Cairnmore for	800
Cama Cottage for	400
Underwood for	500
Fleetwood for	300
Conson Bungalow for	450
Craighiburn for	400
The Folly for	1,000
Keepsake for	300
Hill House for	500
Bella Vista for	400
Flourence Lodge for	400
Wadia Lodge for	500
[illegible]rest Lodge for	300

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow-street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, furnished ROOMS in lower Colaba, rent only Rs. 30. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—Members are informed that the DINNER to SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP, Kt., will take place on WEDNESDAY, 12th April.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.

MADRAS CANE-MATTING.

STOCK always on hand, and any quantity can be supplied at the shortest notice.

RICHARD WATSON,
Ice Factory, Madras.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

SUITABLE READING LAMPS.
BURNING PETROLEUM.

THESE LAMPS are made in Nickel-silver, and fitted with Patent Wick, which is non-combustible, does away with the Cotton and its inseparable nuisance, the trimming difficulty. Price for each, including Chimney, Globe, and Patent Wick, Rs. 20.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, CHAINMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in open face, hunting and half-hunting white metal cases, at Rs. 25, 30, 35. Need no further recommendation. Will invariably give the utmost satisfaction in every respect. Guarantee two years. None are genuine unless stamped with our mark.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, at Rs. 25, 26 and 27, always in stock. These Watches have been sold by us for the last fifteen years, improving steadily in quality, and are now an article unapproached for the price. Guarantee one year.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES of same description and quality as above, but in extra strong and heavy fine silver cases, beautifully finished. In hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 35.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CALENDAR WATCHES.—We beg to bring to the notice of intending buyers these really useful Watches. In size of an ordinary Watch they show, besides the time as usual, on two separate small dials, the dates of the month and the week-days. Guaranteed to be fully reliable. In open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, [illegible]

M[illegible] WATCHES.—Th[illegible] Watches are of exactly the same description as above, with the only difference that instead of the small dial indicating the week-days there is another Watch dial on which a pair of small hands indicate the Railway or Madras-time.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

RAILWAY WATCHES.—The point in view in the manufacture of these celebrated Watches is to secure solidity, durability and good time-keeping. That they have gained that point thousands will certify. The Watches are in stock as under:—

In white metal cases with key, Rs. 40, extra large Rs. 60.
In pure silver „ „ „ 60
In white metal „ key-less „ 40, superior Rs. 50.
In pure silver „ „ „ 70

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

MODEL WATCHES for India are undoubtedly our well-known Silver Lever Watches, at Rs. 50 and Rs. 75, and gold Watches at Rs. 150 and Rs. 200. They are fitted with all the latest improvements to insure the steady working of the watch in a hot climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—The following Keyless Watches can be confidently recommended to intending buyers as thoroughly reliable with regard to keeping time, strong in construction and neat in appearance.

In Silver open face cases ....Rs. 40, 50, 80, 110
Do. hunting cases............ „ 45, 80, 110
Do. half hunting cases .... „ 50, 60, 80, 110
In Gold hunting & half-hunting cases .. 150, 200, 250, 300.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.—Our Chronograph Watches, with Watch-dial in front and Chronograph-dial on back, which have been so highly spoken of since their introduction on all the race-courses of India, are always in Stock in

Metal Cases at......................Rs. 50
Silver „ .... „ 70
Gold „ .... „ 150

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

PERPETUAL WATCHES.—A few specimen in Silver cases just received. These Watches need no further winding if wound up once, provided they are carried in the pocket for a few hours a day. Price Rs. 60.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

PEDOMETERS COMBINED, with a Watch. These watches, besides giving the time as usual, are provided with two small dials indicating the number of miles and fractions of a mile the bearer has been walking. Price Rs. 40. Guaranteed to be correct.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S Gold Watches. An unequaled assortment to choose from, at prices from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

CHRONOMETERS and other Precision Watches in gold cases, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

COMPLICATED WATCHES in Gold and Silver cases, such as quarter repeaters, 5 minute repeaters, minute repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar watches, second independent watches, &c., &c. A large stock always on hand varying in prices from Rs. 200 to Rs. 3,000.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, &c., undertake[n] and carefully executed. Experienced Euro[illegible] workmen only employed.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay & Cal[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIP CAPTAINS[illegible] Chronometers repaired and rated. Ma[illegible]meters for sale and given on hire. Sexta[illegible] silvered and Sextants adjusted.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., Bomb[illegible]

FANCY BOXES OF ST[illegible]

"COSMOPOLITAN" Cabinet, [illegible] quires Superfine Crea[illegible] 200 Octavo Court E[illegible]

"STANDARD" Stationery [illegible] 4 quires of Sta[illegible] and 100 Octavo [illegible] match ...

"GRANITE" Statio[illegible] 4 quires G[illegible] Court Gra[illegible]

"PEARL" Stati[illegible] quires S[illegible] 100 E[illegible]

"BASKE[illegible]" Ba[illegible] 10[illegible] v[illegible]

"VENE[illegible]" V[illegible] 10[illegible]

"PEAR[illegible]" P[illegible]

"TINTE[illegible]" qu[illegible] ti[illegible]

"MAT GR[illegible]" 50 [illegible]

"GREY G[illegible]" and [illegible]

"RED GRA[illegible]"

"CHROMA[illegible]"

"JAPANE[illegible]" 2 quir[illegible]

"JAPANESQUE" containing [illegible]

THA[illegible]
OPPOSITE [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	.. 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-5.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

NOTICES.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready-made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contr. and General Merchant.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY SURFACE DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for WORKS in FILLING ROADS and RAISING COMPOUNDS, &c., in the Khetwady District.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specifications.
3. Bill of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

Can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed and addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1882.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. I. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality Drainage Works, Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SALT at GOA and DAMAUN WILL BE SOLD, until further notice, at TWO ANNAS per Indian maund, exclusive of duty.

The removal of the salt will be subject to the payment of the full prescribed British excise rate for the time being and to the customary regulations respecting the removal of salt from salt works under British management in Goa and Damaun.

TENDERS will be received for any quantities of salt required at the above rate; such tenders should be presented either to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge headquarter office, Secretariat, Bombay, or in the case of Goa salt to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa, or in the case of Damaun salt to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat, or to the native officers specified below:—

Sarkarkun of Goa, Pangim, Goa District.
Sar Karkun of Damaun, Kumbi, Goa district.

Tenderers should mention in their tenders the period within which they will remove the salt tendered for; but such period must not exceed one month from date of acceptance of tender.

In the event of a tender being accepted the tenderer will be required before the order and permit for the issue of salt is granted to deposit with the Sar-karkun in charge of the Taluka from which salt is to be removed, an amount equal to the price of the salt applied for by him in his tender at two annas per Indian maund, which amount will be forfeited to Government if the salt is not removed after payment of full duty within the period specified in the tender.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

Camp Kharaghora, 28th March, 1882.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1881, and the Report of Directors for the same period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1881.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

P. S.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that immediately after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting is over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 10th day of April instant, for the purpose of passing the following special resolution, viz.:—

"That paragraphs (S) (U) (Y) and (W) of clause 75 and clauses 95, 96, 98, 107 and 108 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same are hereby rescinded, and that the following paragraphs and clauses be substituted therefor respectively, that is to say—(s) To use or apply as well the funds set apart by virtue or in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph, (r) as also the sums which, in pursuance of the preceding paragraph, (q) may be placed to the credit of the several accounts mentioned in the said paragraph, (r) either in or towards the objects for which the accounts therein mentioned are respectively opened, together with any interest that may have accumulated thereon, or for the purpose of carrying on the general business of the Company, and in the latter case to pay to the credit of the several accounts interest thereon at such rate as the Directors may think proper, but not exceeding nine per cent. per annum. Whenever the Directors may think fit they can invest the whole or any part of the funds, which may from time to time stand, to the credit of the said several accounts, in or upon any security or securities of the Government of India, or in or upon any other securities guaranteed by the Government of India, or by the Government of Bombay, or in Bonds of the Municipality of Bombay, and the same securities again to sell or vary from time to time, and to apply the proceeds of any such sale in manner aforesaid, or to re-invest the same as the Directors may deem expedient. (u) subject as aforesaid, to use or apply the interest of all moneys that have been or may be set apart or credited to the Fire Insurance Fund account towards payment of Premia upon any policy or policies of Insurance that may be effected by the Company, and to use or apply the principal moneys that may have been or may be, so set apart or credited together with the accumulations of interest thereon, in or towards making good to the Company any loss the Company may have sustained by fire or accident to any portion of the property of the Company; (v) subject as aforesaid to use or apply the interest of all moneys that have been or may be set apart or credited to the Lease-hold Fund towards payment of the rent or rents, fine [illegible] reserved by any Indenture of Lease or other [illegible] of title held by the Company, and to [illegible] principal moneys that have been or may [illegible] credited together with the accumulations [illegible], towards the conversion of any leasehold estates held by the Company [illegible] in manner herein before provided; [illegible] said to use or apply all moneys that [illegible] set apart or credited to the Repairs [illegible] with any interest that may have [illegible] towards the execution of any repairs [illegible] buildings of the Company, to use [illegible] have been or may be set apart or [illegible] account, and the engine and [illegible] with interests that have been [illegible] writing off depreciation in [illegible] machinery or towards replacing [illegible] deteriorated. [illegible] be used except by the [illegible] presence of at least two [illegible]

[illegible] to which the [illegible] shall be so sealed [illegible] countersigned by [illegible]

[illegible] ordinary business [illegible] control of the [illegible] of the Company, [illegible] the time being [illegible] Manockjee [illegible] remuneration shall [illegible] proceeds of sale of [illegible] things sold by [illegible]

[illegible] months of January [illegible] Company in General [illegible] Account made [illegible] ding the date of [illegible] once or more in [illegible] general Meeting [illegible] think fit; provided [illegible] Directors to lay be[illegible] Profit and Loss [illegible] respect of which they [illegible] nts to the Company [illegible] account shall com[illegible] preceding account [illegible]

[illegible] Loss Accounts [illegible] detail the total in[illegible] Company, and such [illegible] a Report of the Directors [illegible] such Balance Sheet and [illegible] sent to the Shareholders [illegible] addresses through the Post [illegible] of holding the General [illegible] et and profit and loss [illegible] shareholders."

[illegible] Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
[illegible] F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & CO., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

EFFECTUALLY cleanses the skin of the head promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be cool, soft and glossy.

Price per bottle annas 12.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dressmaker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the mangment of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.

MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS made to order upon the shortest notice.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.

HATS and BONNETS trimmed to any fashion.

Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW Mail Phaeton with head, double [illegible] by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

This is a very neat and stylish carriage.

A new miniature circular-fronted Brougham.

A new Victoria Phaeton with moveable box.

A Brougham Landaulette.

These are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery, and they are roomy, fashionable, and light.

A selection of Japanese bronze vases, jars, plates, coffee cups, &c., &c., just unpacked.

Information regarding selling and buying carriages and horses can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

	Rs.	as.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel	0	12
Do. Head Lamps	4	0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel ...	1	8
Door Springs	1	0
Corkscrews ... ... from annas 12 to	1	8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet ...	4	0
Letter Locks ... ...from Re. 1 to	2	0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated... ...	4	0
Pencils, Copying Ink	1	0
Picture Wire	0	6
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew ...	1	0
Tooth-picks, perfumed in boxes	0	2
Fifteen Puzzles	0	12
Whistles ... ... from annas 8 to	1	8
Wire Sponge Baskets	0	8
Watch-keys, adjustable	1	0
Folding Tables ... ...from Rs. 6 to	12	0
Novelty Tools	0	12
Bottle Locks, Nickel	4	8
&c., &c., &c.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)
CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.
AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS, PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF MATERIAL AND CANDLES SINCE JANUARY 1, 1882.

Competent mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES:

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	BOMBAY.
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GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	CALCUTTA
GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co.	RANGOON.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
33, [illegible] Bombay.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESTABLISHED 1878.

LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
GREATER BARGAINS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICES.

Come and secure the cheapest bargains ever offered in Bombay.

LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

NOTE ADDRESS:
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ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

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TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

	Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	...from 75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed ...	... „ 18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match ...	... „ 30	
Cambric Costumes „ „ „ ...	... „ 20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel) ...	... „ 18	
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... „ 15	
Long Sealskin Jackets	... „ 75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	... „ 7	
Warm Ulsters	... „ 15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... „ 25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... „ 8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... „ 5	
Warm Petticoats	... „ 8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-SRETET, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
RICHLY ELECTRO-PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Old English Pattern.		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.		Thread and shell Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Spoons	per doz.	30	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert „	„	22	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	32	0
Tea „	„	10	0	12	0	16	0	17	0	18	0
Table Forks	„	30	0	32	0	36	0	36	0	40	0
Dessert „	„	22	0	24	0	28	0	28	0	32	0
Soup Ladles	each.	9	0	19	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Sauce „	„	3	0	3	0	3	4	3	4	3	8
Grevy Spoons	„	6	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade	„	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Butter Knives	„	2	8	2	12	3	0	3	0	3	8
Sugar Spoons	„	1	0	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	12
Salt „ with gilt bowl	„	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Egg „ „ „	„	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Mustard „ „ „	„	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	12
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	„	3	0	3	8	4	0	4	8	5	0
Sugar Tongs	„	3	0	3	0	3	4	3	8	3	8
Marrow Spoons	„	3	0	3	0	3	8	3	8	4	0
Cheese Scoop (with Ivory handle Rs. 9).	„	2	8	2	12	3	0	3	0	3	8
Cuddy Spoons	„	1	0	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	„	2	0	2	4	2	8	2	12	3	0
Ice Tongs	„	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	4
Salad „	„	12	0	14	0	17	0	17	0	18	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	„	14	0	14	0	17	0	17	0	18	0
Pickle Forks	„	1	0	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	12
Skewers	per inch.	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8
Asparagus Tongs	each.	15	0	17	0	19	0	19	0	20	0

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
Next door to National Bank.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

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GENTLEMEN arriving in Bombay and proceeding up-country are respectfully invited to call at MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD'S well-known OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, and have their measures taken and registered for SHIRTS, CLOTHES, SOCKS, HATS, &c.; much trouble and time being saved when ordering at any future time. Both the SHIRT and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS are under the Supervision of first-class ENGLISH CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

ASQUITH & LORD,
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GLENLIVET WHISKY.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET

THERE is only one Glenlivet Whisky, and the Proprietors are intending to prosecute those who infringe their registered name.

The agents for the sale of the genuine article in Bombay are

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

CORY'S "EASTERN MENACE."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"THERE is undeniable truth in the following passages extracted from Colonel Cory's book." —The *Times*. "We have been enchanted or fascinated by his historical and political philosophy." —The *Glasgow Herald*. "A most brilliantly written and able attack on the Gladstonian foreign policy." —The *Manchester Guardian* "A remarkable book, written with marked ability."—The *Globe*. "We are in full agreement with Colonel Cory on most of these points, and not in any great disagreement with him on the rest."—The *Saturday Review*. "There is a great deal in this book which is accurately described and is made the subject of acute reasoning."—*Vanity Fair*. "Colonel Cory writes eloquently and well."—*United Service Gazette*. "On two points we can heartily endorse his views."—*Overland Mail*. "The pen of a ready and powerful writer, and the devoted energy and burning zeal of an apostle."—*Allen's Indian Mail*. "A searching analysis of the Indian Army in every branch. Here Colonel Cory speaks with an authority which none may attempt to gainsay."—*Land and Water*. "The author is an original personage who is doing his utmost to stir up his countrymen against Russia."—*Novoye Vremya*. "Colonel Cory writes like a 'prophet new inspired,' and the mischief of it is that so much of what he says is true."—The *Graphic*. "The Eastern Menace is one of the most excellent treatises on the Central Asian Question which we have read."—The *Academy*. "We can predict nothing but good from the perusal of Colonel Cory's earnest pages."—The *Broad Arrow*. "Ably written but somewhat alarmist essay."—The *Standard*

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SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.		WHIPS.	
Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete	Rs. 20 to 25 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts	from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband	Rs. 18 to 20 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection	from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits	Rs. 12 to 14 0	Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock	from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
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And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

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TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
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WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make
ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... „ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

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MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

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Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

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OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.
Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.

Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

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NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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Apollo Street, Bombay. [illegible]TON & Co., Calcutta.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORD[illegible] & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination a[illegible] Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will [illegible] our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare [illegible] Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and [illegible] movers in harness. Rs. 1,600.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a [illegible] Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and [illegible] mover in harness. Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years, [illegible] hands, well bred and good shape. A capital [illegible] Rs. 400.

A very handsome flea[illegible] Arab Horse, 7 years old 14-1½, very showy and [illegible] and harness, Rs. 550.

A chesnut Arab Ho[illegible] old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, tho[illegible] and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of [illegible] commission sale.

[illegible]RT SCOTT & CO.

[illegible]um Vety. S[illegible] 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering [illegible] street, London.

THOMAS [illegible]ALL & BURT'S

N[illegible] NOW 444.

THOMAS [illegible]ALL & BURT'S

POST [illegible] LONDON TO INDIA

[illegible] BOOTS.

Calf Elast[illegible]
Patent El[illegible]
Parade E[illegible]
Patent [illegible]
Balmoral [illegible]
Button B[illegible]

Superior to style and excellent in quality, 25s.

Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting [illegible] Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or top Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s.
Very superior	21s.
Finest possible quality	25s.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s.
Do. do. with French heels	7s.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order accompanied by *remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford-street, London W.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that it could be kept under perfect control. It has been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless Imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House; CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co.; MADRAS—Barrie & Co.; SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co.; LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co., E. Plomer & Co.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities [illegible] to ten times the amount [illegible] £10 to £1,000 [illegible] Explanatory Book sent free. [illegible] & Co., Stock-brokers [illegible] Street, London, England. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

HERR J. SCHMUCK begs to announce a GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, When he will be kindly assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME.

Overture...Caliph of Bagdad ... Boieldieu. (Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello, and Harmonium.)
Part Songs..A Pic-nic Glee ... Otto.
The Fisher Wife's Song ... Hatton.
Piano Solo..Cascade [illegible] ... Scotson Clark. (Florence Flowers.)
Flute Solo..Alpine Melodie ... Terschak. (Col. White.)
Song .... Mon ame a Dieu ... mon colur a toi. (Mr. Mant.)
Violin Solo..Rhapsodie Hongroise ... Hauser. (Mr. Schmuck.)
Part Songs..Children's Chorus ... Filby.
Laughing Chorus ... Root.
Piano Solo..Erin ... Benedict. (Mr. Schmuck.)
Symphony..Adagio, Allegro, Grand Minuets....Hayden.
By desire....(Piano 4 hands, Flute, 1st and 2nd Violin, Violincello and Harmonium.)
Part Song ..GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The part songs will be rendered by the children of the Byculla schools under the direction of Mr. WALTERS.

Price of Admission, one Rupee. A few seats will be Reserved at Rs. 2. Plan at S[illegible]DY & Co., Ld.

FIRST-RATE [illegible]ATGAR and AYAH returning to P[illegible] [U]mballa district) about 15th instant will be glad of [illegible]nt. Apply to Wm. WAT[illegible], Bombay.

ARO[illegible] [D]ISTILLATE.

A VOLAT[illegible]ID SPICE for the production [illegible]T CUP, CHAMPAGNE CUP, and [illegible]tic drinks. Obviates the dangerous [illegible] spices and herbs, and imparts a bo[illegible] cannot be surpassed. [illegible] Re. 1-8.

D[illegible]IP & CO., SASSOON [HO]USE, BOMBAY.

EQ[illegible]ORIAL HAIR [illegible]OUCHE.

IMPARTS a sense [of re]finement and comfort in the Toilet not [other]wise obtainable. Refreshes the brain and [illegible]acts the depressing effect of hot weather. Bottle Re. [illegible]

D. S. K[illegible], SASSOON H[illegible]AY.

FOR AL[illegible]

SPECIAL BROW[illegible] AND HONEY SO[illegible]

CAN be used by all [illegible], being cheap, economical, and [illegible]rials and perfumes, per dozen Tablets [illegible] SPECIALLY PREPA[illegible]EL [illegible]

B. S. MAD[ON], CHEM[ISTS], 12, MEADOW-STREE[T], [BOMB]AY.

Each Tablet is stamped w[illegible] NONE IS G[illegible] without which

GENUINE [illegible] INSECT DESTRO[illegible]ER.

THIS new preparation [illegible]d effective in destroying Bugs [illegible]s, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insec[ts] [illegible]r to any other preparation sold as "Insec[t Po]wder." Per tin Annas 8 a[illegible]

Can also be had of Messrs. [illegible]ksellers, Stationers &c., of East-street, Po[ona].

B. S. MADON [& CO.], 12, MEADOW-STREET, F[ORT], [BOMB]AY.

SPARKLING V[illegible]E. REFRESHING, LI[illegible], EXHILARATING, NO[illegible]IC.

A FAVOURITE BEVER[AGE] [illegible]he day, forms a delicious drink [illegible]es and for all ages.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-0 ; per case of [illegible] Rs. 4-8. Special terms to Hotels, Refre[illegible]s, and Merchants.

Can also be had of Messrs. [illegible]nd Co., Booksellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 10.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
RIVER HOOGHLY APPROACHES.
POSITION OF PILOT'S RIDGE LIGHT-VESSEL.

NAVIGATING LIEUT. E. W. PETLEY, R. N., Deputy Conservator of the Hooghly Approaches, has notified through the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, that he has placed the Pilot's Ridge Light-vessel in her position for the approaching monsoon, and that the light was exhibited therefrom on the 15th instant, in accordance with established rule.

The Light-vessel has been placed about 3¼ miles south of the position at present assigned to it on the latest charts, and now lies in latitude 20° 46' N., and longitude 87° 39' 30" E.

The Pilot's Ridge buoy is moored 1½ miles North of the Light-vessel.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 20th March, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 814, 829, and 70.
Light List for 1882.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 115, 1172, 65c, and 103c. ;
" " Light List for 1882 ; also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pp. 47[illegible] and 476.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 11.)
SOUTH INDIAN OCEAN.
SEYCHELLE ISLANDS.
FIXED LIGHT ON DENNIS ISLAND.

INFORMATION has been receive[d th]at in the month of March, 1882, a light will b[e ex]hibited from a lighthouse in course of construction on [the no]rthern part of Dennis island, Seychelle group :—

The light will be a *fixed* white light, elev[ated] [illegible]2 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear w[eather] from a distance of 15 miles.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, [illegible] lenses of the third order.

Position, approximately, lat. 3° 48' 0" S., long. [illegible]0" E.

By direction of the Government of In[dia],
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 20th March, 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 721, 598, and 748b.
Light List for 1882.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Chart No. 1257.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 543.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 603 OF 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar-street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

DADABHOY DOSSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay, aforesaid executor of the last Will and Testament of KHURSETBAI, widow of the late DOSSABHOY EDULJEE BAXTERNA, deceased ... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing and being thereon, situate on the east side of the Borah Bazaar-street, otherwise called King-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay and containing by admeasurement ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 574, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 73, and is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the house which formerly belonged to the said Cursetbai and now belongs to Bomonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Bomonjee Setna, on or towards the east by the house of Ramdass Bhugwandass, and on or towards the west by Borah Bazaar street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxterna and Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the High Court or at the office of Messrs. Smith and Frere, Attornies for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 12, Rampart-row, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, Attornies for the abovenamed Defendant, in Rampart-row, Fort.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1882-83.

FIRST MEETING—December 23rd, 27th, and 30th, 1882, and January 1st, 1883. Second Meeting—January 25th and 27th, 1883. Prospectus will appear shortly.

TO LET, the BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of H. Curwen, Esq. Another three Bungalows on the Hill, rent moderate. Three furnished Bungalows on Malabar Hill, ren moderate. One Bungalow on the top of Cumbala Hill. One Bungalow at Breach Candy, rent moderate. Five Bungalows at Matheran, known as Scott, Byke, Folly, Fleetwood, and Keepsake Bungalows. For rent and other particulars apply to
B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees 40-0-0 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, is declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1882, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 27th day of March, 1882, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE DADABHOY BOOTY and BAUMBOATWALLA has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned property to Dr. J. GERSON da CUNHA. All persons who have any claim upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are requested to make known the same to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

All that fazendaree land with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate at Churney-wady, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 9, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. , admeasuring thirty-five feet in length and twenty-four feet in breadth or thereabouts, bounded by the east and north by the Churney-wady lane, on the west by the Churney-wady road, and on the south by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla, the same premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty and Baumboatwalla and his tenants, and the same face the Churney-road on the west thereof.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1882.

J. GERSON da CUNHA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 460 OF 1880.

SIR CHARLES JOHN FORBES, Baronet, and HENRY FORMAN, Esquire, both now residing in the United Kingdom, and JAMES THORBURN, of Bombay, all carrying on business together in partnership as merchants and bankers at Rampart-Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of Sir CHARLES FORBES and Company.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOLJEE GOCULDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Khand Bazaar, Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the 16th day of November, 1880, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Sir Charles John Forbes, Baronet, Henry Forman, and James Thorburn (trading under the name of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.), and of the abovenamed Defendant, Mooljee Goculdass, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Government pucca land with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of the public foot-path, leading from the Parel Tank-road to the Hill, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 108 and 176, New Nos. 14,262 and 14,334, and new Survey No. 2,464, sub No. 9, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 2, and is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Kessow Tookajee Thakoor, on or towards the south by the said public foot-path, leading from Parel Tank-road to the Hill, on or towards the east partly by a piece of garden land, partly by the property of Dadoo Kanoo Mistry, and partly by the property of Rattun Pandoo Thakoor, and on or towards the west partly by the public foot-path leading from Parel Tank-road to the oarts, and partly by the property of Gopall Thakoor, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of Maneckbai, widow, and are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Mooljee Goculdass, or his nallnee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, No. 26, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1882.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—"Received the Sewing Machine quite safely. I am very much pleased with it. It is in very good working order.—'A. B.,' Baroda."

GRAND Central Hotel, G. Agrati, Proprietor—Clean, airy, newly-furnished, convenient to principal public offices & business houses. Best table in Bombay.

WANTED to put out a young Child to Nurse. Apply "A. B. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED to ADVANCE upon personal security to a good gentleman who holds a good appointment. Apply to "B.," care of *Gazette* office.

WANTED, a smart intelligent CLERK, must have a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, pay Rs. 75. Apply HON. SEC'Y., R. B. Yacht Club.

FOR SALE, 1 (one) broken Propeller, about 6 tons weight. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE & SONS, Dubashes, No. 16, Apollo-street.

TO LET, at Matheran, a Bungalow for 2 Families, Drawing, Dining, two Bed, Dressing, and Bath-rooms. Rent, Rs. 200. Address KOLAJI, Matheran.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, BOMBAY.—"I have never been more comfortable in any hotel in the world than in Mr. Agrati's, and the charges are quite moderate.—DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A small and selected batch of high classed fresh Australian Horses, specially selected by Mr. Sarsons for the Bombay market and shipped by Jules Gascard, Esq., of Melbourne, comprising handsome pairs of Greys and Bays. Will be at our yard for sale on and after the 12th instant.—C. STEPHENS & SONS.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar ; replete with every comfort, most central position, open to western breeze. Please see testimonials.

PILSENER BEER.—Just arrived a fresh consignment p r s. s. "Alleghany," at Rs. 3-8 per doz. pints.—SIGG-SULZER & CO.

ST. PAULI BEER.—Just arrived a fresh consignment per s. s. "Alleghany," at Rs. 4 per doz. pints.—SIGG-SULZER & CO.

WANTED, a MILL MANAGER for out-station, must know Carding and Spinning. Apply to J. SCOTT and Co., 6, Rampart-row.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP, Hornby Row, next-door to Mrs. Hunt, the milliner. Apply to MAJU & Co., Tea merchants, No. 21, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a double-barrelled No. 12 Central FIRE-GUN, case and complete. Price Rs. 165. Apply to W. S., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

A LARGE stock of BOOTS and SHOES at moderate prices arrived by last Mail. Hussan Alli Mula Hakimjee, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, new and complete set of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, Rs. 250. Apply to "TRIPOD," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

PHAETON and Tonga Dawks ready laid to Mahableshwar and Sattara. Terms very moderate. PESTONSHAW BURJORJEE, Stage Coach Proprietor, Main St., Poona.

TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri station on the sea-side at Vorsovah, sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

TO LET, a desireable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, quite open to the westerly breeze, with a nice garden. Apply to COWASJEE DADY LIMJEE, 31, Cumballa Hill.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

FOR SALE a handsome miniature Brougham by Kesterton, nearly new. Price Rs. 1,200. Can be seen at Mr. JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a large Australian MARE, DOG-CART, and HARNESS, the property of Major H. MOORE, Lancaster Regiment. Price, Rs. 900. Apply at the Mess, King's Own Regt., Colaba, where they can be seen.

BEWARE of Machines for sale on the "Singer system." BUY only the GENUINE. Before purchasing others, apply for prospectus and particulars which will be sent post free. Genuine Machines from Rs. 60 to Rs. 240. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONE of the best BUNGALOWS on the Ridge, TO BE LET, for about four months from 19th May. The occupier being anxious that it should be inhabited during the rainy season, will let it fully furnished for what it costs him unfurnished. Apply to "B." care of this Paper.

GRUYERE, EDAM AND CHEDDAR CHEESE, also BACON, 12 as. per lb., at PEARSE'S, 2, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF T SCARLET GOODS.

At the office godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., will submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, at 2 P.M., on account of the concerned—

A quantity of T scarlet shirtings of different qualities, in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of Valuable and handsome household furniture best plated, glass and porcelainware splendid piano carriages and horses, garden pots, plants at Clifton Lodge, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction at the above place being the property of B. Robinson, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
8 " white shirtings.
A small consignment of very handsome porcelain vases and table ornaments.
1 case Copenhagen butter, in 1 lb. tin.
20 cases lobsters.
3 " fresh provisions.
5 " assorted fruits in syrup.

AT 2 P. M.

1 dog-cart.
1 mailphaeton.
1 C. spring buggy.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, comprising drawing-room, dining and dressing tables, teapoys, arm chairs, reclining couch, teapoys, camp cots, clothes presses, sideboard, dispense cupboard, glassware, and crockery, English cooking stove with utensils, a semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood, English and German concertinas, French and English guitars, metronome, harmonia, flute, tambourine, &c.

Property on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahalaxmee, Peddar-road, the very valuable and handsome carved and french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, richly engraved and plain glassware, superior porcelainware, a very sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., nearly new, a handsome English built landau by Peters and Sons, a pair of powerful fast trotting young grey Australian horses, a set of plated mounted double harness, six and three light hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, rich Brussels carpet, iron spring bedstead, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, real bronze figures, a collection of choice plants in pots, &c., the property of John Gordon, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved and plain glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, hot water curry and rice dishes, dish covers, egg frame, ice pitcher, biscuit box, toast rack, breakfast companion, tea and coffee service, set of spoons, and forks and set of fruit knives and forks in mahogany cases, salt cellars in case, oval and round waiters, bread basket by Elkington & Co., table, piano and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as blackwood dining table in 6 pieces for 15 persons, drawing-room, pier, round, side, card, oval, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables with and without marble tops, drawing-room, easy, low, priedue, rocking, reclining, office and Madras and Mallet pattern arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, toilet, book and hatstands, handsome chiffoniers, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, English made walnutwood devonport, round teapoys, iron and teakwood bedsteads, wardrobe, gown and clothes presses, cheval and dressing glasses with marble tops, chest of drawers, American and English bedroom chairs, rich Brussels carpet, a very sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square sympathetic pianoforte by S. Rose and Co. nearly new, piano stool, double and single screen, single and double light hanging argand lamps, rich table ornaments and flower vases, real bronze figures, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, and copper utensils, a collection of choice plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built landau by Peters and Sons.
1 pair handsome powerful fast trotting young grey Australian horses and a set of plated mounted double harness.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their premises in Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

A consignment of Japanese curiosities consisting of richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, large sized flower jars, card trays, toilet boxes, tea and coffee services, punch bowls, fruit and flower trays, very handsome Japanese chicks, paper lanterns and many other things too numerous to mention in detail.

The attention of gentlemen desirous of securing presents for friends and relations at home is specially invited to this sale.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Metal Mart, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome light English-built brougham by John Moreton and Co., a powerful fast trotting bay Australian horse, 2 strong riding ponies, English-made plated mounted single harness, lady's and child's saddles and bridles, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, English brass and iron bedsteads, rich table ornaments and flower vases, handsome Brussels carpet, pictures, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Cruddas, Esq.

View 4 days before the sale.

The property of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Iredell, proceeded to England.

1 English-built mail-phaeton.

On TUESDAY, the 18th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of Lt.-Col. Vibart, 7th Regt. N.I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY, IRON GIRDERS, &c., AT COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Branch of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on account of the underwriters, the damaged iron girders, machinery, &c., of the Mill burnt by fire, consisting of card-room machinery, throstle frames, roving frames, winding and warping frames, mules, and reels, and all other sundry damaged iron.

Terms Cash before delivery. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to remove the machinery within 6 weeks from the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, 168, Lands End-road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate double-barrel breach-loading J. Fire rifle and gun in case, complete by "Wright," a first-rate five-chamber revolver by "Colt," rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, a large durbar tent, handsome double and single hanging kerosine lamps, and a handsome English-built four-seated barouche by "Silk and Sons," and a handsome fast trotting chesnut Australian horse, set of English brass and plated mounted double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridle complete, &c., &c., the property of the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

PERIODICAL AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Glenroy and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their premises in No. 11, Hummum-street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co., on MONDAY, the 17th, and WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, at 1 p.m. each day, on account of the consignees—

A large and splendid assortment of China and Japanese curiosities suitable for presentation to friends and relations at home consisting of richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, large sized flower jars, card trays, toilet boxes, dinner, desert, and breakfast services, punch bowls, flower trays, handsome Japanese chicks, paper lanterns, many other articles too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view 6 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. Richardson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th April, 1882.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our sole agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15 1882.

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Native General Library, meeting of members, at Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Menzaleh (s) and Hampshire (s), from Newport ; Empire (s), Cardiff ; Hilda (s), Aden ; R. Dickinsons (s), Marseilles ; Pachumba (s), Bussorah. 8th :—Pharos (s), Port Said. Yesterday :—Bangalore (s), Shanghai ; Hampshire (s), Kurrachee ; Regent (s), Cardiff ; Mt. Lebanon (s), Jeddah ; H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Baghdad (s), for Zanzibar, &c. ; Codoxton (s), Amsterdam ; Verona (s), China, &c. ; Cathay (s), Trieste, &c. ; Oriental (s), Kurrachee, &c. ; Banian, Cochin. 8th :—Rhodra (s), and Roumaria (s), Liverpool ; Julia David (s) and Albucar, London ; Rigania (s), Hull ; Sestos (s) and Topaze (s), Marseilles, &c ; Shahjehan (s) and Columbian (s), Calcutta, &c ; Daphne (s), Trieste, &c.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in March was 4,916, being a daily average of 158. There were 935 new admissions.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Tookaram Wittoba, a retail dealer in grocery, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession a false weight. He was fined Rs. 15.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobi-talao, was 1,744, the average daily attendance being 259.

WANT OF WATER IN SURAT.—The vernacular papers complain of the want of drinking water in Surat. A correspondent of the *Samachar* says that the ice-making machine lately brought to Surat is now not working for want of fresh water.

THEFT BY A SON.—Appijee Sheer Mahomed reported to the police that on Friday night last his son, named Ahmed Appijee, abstracted from an iron safe Rs. 375 in currency notes and cash, and absconded. The complainant resides at Kharra-talao, Tank-road.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Geega Hoosein was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of receiving a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 70, the property of Johita Lalla, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Fazoolally Yakoob Ally was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an embroidered cashmere shawl, Malabari coins, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 76-4, the property of Luttiffbux Currimbux. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MENZALEH.—Captain A. Wood, of the steamer Menzaleh, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 7th instant, from Newport, reports that during the voyage he experienced heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, and lost the boats and port-bridge. The vessel was surveyed at Malta, and passed from thence after supplying losses and effecting repair.

ROBBING THE BLIND.—Cullian Hurridass, a blind man, reported to the police that he entrusted Rs. 10 in cash and one sovereign to a man named Hanoomandas who used to lead him about. Complainant, on awaking on Friday morning last, found that Hanoomandas had absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last, at Lower Colaba, on the body of Gunnoo Babajee, a labourer employed at Scott Press, who was killed that morning by the breaking of a heavy chain accidentally falling upon his head and fracturing it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

CRICKET MATCH.—An interesting cricket match was played on the cricket ground on Saturday last between an eleven of the Persian Cricket Club and that of the G. Company's Cricket Club of the 4th King's Own Regiment. The Persian Club scored 88 and 115, and the soldiers 68 at each attempt, so that the Persian Club won the match by 67 runs.

THERE was a large gathering at the platform of the Grant-road railway station on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the departure of Mr. Panalall Punamchund and his brother, Mr. Nannekchund, and his son, Mr. Amichund, who left with their families and about forty followers by the mail-train for Patun for the marriage of Mr. Panalall's daughter.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of March, 1882. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month :—

3 ans.	2 ans.	1½ an.	1 an.	¾ an.	½ an.
001477	000575	064005	014802	052851	005557
		026601	067741	072047	030801
			201801	076315	
			227417		
			288527		
			387891		

THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent opens the Second Criminal Sessions this morning merely to adjourn it until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the attendance of the gentlemen of the special and common juries will be required. Besides the four Kolhapore Libel cases which have been traversed till the June Sessions, there are for trial only four cases, implicating three prisoners, one of whom is a Hindu and two are Parsees. There are two cases of theft, one of forgery, and one of causing hurt.

[illegible] was held on Friday last at the morgue, Cummassel poora, on the body of Frank Baird, aged 37 years. Deceased was the third officer of the steamship Culna, lying in Bombay harbour. He was found lying dead in his cabin on that morning. Deceased, it appears, on the evening previous was slightly under the influence of liquor, and had to be assisted into his cabin. He was somewhat addicted to drink. The verdict was that death of the deceased was caused by apoplexy.

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERT.—On Wednesday next, as will be seen from another column, Herr Schmuck gives a grand afternoon concert at the Town Hall. He will again be supported by first rate amateur talent, and concerted instrumental music which formed so successful a feature of his last concert, will again have prominence in Wednesday's programme, when the Haydn Symphony will, by special desire, be repeated, with an addition of two new executants, Colonel White and Mr. Mant. There will be part songs for children's voices by forty children of the Byculla schools, and pianoforte, violin, flute, and vocal solos. Another promising young pupil of Herr Schmuck's will also assist at the concert, which will no doubt be well patronised.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—A Bunniah named Amtha Sakulchund was on Saturday last charged before Mr. W. Webb with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of a sum Rs. 3,000. The charge was preferred against him by Kaisree Muggonchund, a cashier of the firm of Mohunlall Tokersey, having their place of business at the Marwarree Bazaar, Mombadavie. Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Defendant, it appears, wanted to borrow Rs. 6,000 from the complainant on security of gold at nine per cent. per annum. This was agreed upon, on which accused obtained Rs. 2,500 on 131 tolas of gold ; subsequently he further received a sum of Rs. 3,000 on promising to produce an equivalent amount of gold at a certain appointed time. On his failing to do this, the complainant, went to his house and claimed the gold, but accused denied all knowledge of the transaction. The matter was then reported to the police, who recovered the Rs. 3,000 which was advanced to the accused on the second occasion. The case was postponed for hearing to the 12th instant.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Shaik Vuzier Imambux, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and a book, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Ebrahimshaw Futteyshaw. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character, Jacques Santan DeSa, a Goanese, was on the same day convicted by the same magistrate upon five separate charges of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel, cash, umbrellas, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 153, belonging to five persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Two noted characters, named Shaik Vuzeer Mahomed Hossain and Shaik Chand Shaik Hoosein, were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges, one of theft of a silver ornament, valued at Re. 1-8, from the person of the child of Shaik Ally Goolam Ally while at the Null Bazaar fair on Wednesday night last, and the other of having in their possession sundry articles of wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 19, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how they came by the same. They were each sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.—Two very high scores are reported to have been made in the Volunteers' annual class-firing course in this Presidency, namely, 216, out of the h. p. s. 240, by a volunteer named Johnson in Sind, and 206 by a corporal of the G. I. P. Volunteers, at Lanowli ; and the *Deccan Herald*, as is its wont upon hearing of good rifle shooting anywhere out of Poona or Kirkee, straight-way begins hinting that these scores have been "manufactured." This does not necessarily follow, it is possible that an expert marksman, firing with the regulation Martini-Henry rifle, may have made 216 or 206 points while strictly observing the class-firing rules ; and the *Herald* should not insinuate unless it has good ground to go upon. Still the shooting is certainly remarkable, and it is to be feared that there sometimes is a good deal of "fudging" over Volunteer class-firing. With regard to the silver medal presented by Government for the best score made in the annual course amongst the Volunteers of each Presidency, the fairest means of deciding the right to it would be for the fifteen or twenty best men in each battalion to shoot down the ranges under proper and strict supervision. The members of each corps might shoot, on their own range, but an officer from the office of the Adjutant-General for musketry should be present at every competition, taking the different battalions in turn. The days might be fixed beforehand by the Adjutant-General for Musketry, and should be observed, so that there could be no picking and choosing of weather and other conditions under which to shoot.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—We regret much to announce the departure of the Rev. Mr. Bourquin for Europe, this day. Mr. Bourquin has been about seven years connected with the Established Church of Scotland's Bombay Mission, devoting himself specially to evangelistic work in the vernacular and to the care of the Native Church. He was previously for some years in connection with the Basel Mission in the South of India. Mr. Bourquin is held in esteem by those who know him, and it is matter of regret that one in so many respects fitted to be useful in making known the Gospel here should be leaving. Our best wishes for his usefulness go with him. By the steamer Daphne there is to-day a large exodus of missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Mission in S. India. The Rev. Messrs. Diez, Walz, Walter, Schenker, and Huttinger with their families, and Mrs. Ziegler with her fatherless children, a party of twenty-two in all, leave by this opportunity. We hope that large reinforcements of this important mission may soon be arriving ; but even then, a good deal of time must elapse before they can be fitted to take the place of these experienced missionaries. Meanwhile, additional responsibility will be thrown upon the Native preachers, and the friends of the Mission will pray that they may be fitted by operation of the Holy Spirit to take a more prominent part in the training of the churches and the spread of the Gospel. The Rev. Mr. Grieve, of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission, Bombay, has left for Scotland with his motherless son, hoping, however, to be back within three months.—*Bombay Guardian.*

FALSE ECONOMY.—An instance of official cheese-paring has been brought to our notice, which illustrates how far it is possible for Government to carry its penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of economy to the cost of the Indian rate-payers whose interests it is the avowed intention of our rulers to protect consistently with their own. In February last, Government purchased from the Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company several of the Company's late Indus Flotilla fleet, including the fine steamer Cranbourne, which, we are informed, cost nearly three lakhs of rupees. An old commander of the defunct Flotilla (Captain Ribbins) was engaged on the 27th February, at a salary of Rs. 400 a month, to take the vessels purchased by Government from Kotree to Sukkur. He left Kotree for up-river with the Cranbourne and two large flats in tow, and reached Sukkur on the 14th March, after a voyage of nine days. Arrived at Sukkur, Captain Ribbins was surprised to learn that Government had resolved to dispense with his services on the ground that they could not afford to pay him Rs. 400 for the command of the vessel, and that they had decided to replace him by a Native, who was accordingly placed in charge, and the Cranbourne, under her new commander, left Sukkur on the 25th ultimo ; but upon arrival at Kotree three days later, it was found that the vessel's keel was damaged to such an extent that the five holes made in it on her downward trip, while in charge of the Native commander, will probably cost Government not less than Rs. 10,000 to repair. Comment on such a state of things is superfluous.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st April, 1882, was 43,805 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,464. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

	Week ending 1st April 1882.	Week ending 2nd April 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON— Weight Mds.	94,176	69,656	24,520	..
Amount Rs.	47,354	34,814	12,540	..
GRAIN— Weight Mds.	60,836	79,029	..	19,193
Amount Rs.	16,086	24,422	..	8,336
JAGREE— Weight Mds.	8,818	18,065	..	9,247
Amount Rs.	4,876	11,232	..	6,356
OPIUM— Weight Mds.	36	1,036	..	1,000
Amount Rs.	70	2,621	..	2,551
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight Mds.	11,223	8,129	3,094	..
Amount Rs.	9,020	6,940	2,080	..
SALT— Weight Mds.	19,503	67,166	..	47,663
Amount Rs.	4,533	8,174	..	3,641
SEEDS— Weight Mds.	57,672	87,913	..	30,241
Amount Rs.	24,759	35,767	..	11,008
SUGAR— Weight Mds.	4,779	6,083	..	1,304
Amount Rs.	2,640	3,403	..	763
S. RY. MATERIALS— Weight Mds.	5,495	18,016	..	12,521
Amount Rs.	5,315	12,590	..	7,275
TIMBER— Weight Mds.	29,967	15,515	14,452	..
Amount Rs.	8,648	3,744	4,904	..
DRY FRUIT— Weight Mds.	6,541	7,018	..	477
Amount Rs.	3,293	3,356	..	63
METAL— Weight Mds.	9,260	6,550	2,710	..
Amount Rs.	5,787	3,796	1,991	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight Mds.	1,60,189	1,27,124	33,065	..
Amount Rs.	39,770	32,756	7,014	..
TOTAL— Weight Mds.	4,67,495	5,11,300	..	43,805
Amount Rs.	1,72,151	1,83,615	..	11,464

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain C. S. Cardale, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 11th March, Queenstown 13th, Malta 22nd, Port Said 26th, and Suez 29th. During the voyage there was 1 death and 1 birth. The Crocodile experienced fine weather. She brought 79 officers, 14 ladies, and 17 children ; and also 973 men, 43 women, and 71 children. The following are the names of officers and their families :—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Lieut. W. O. M. Mosse, R. Lancers.
Lieut. E. A. F. Carter, R. Lancers.
Surgn.-Major and Mrs. T. W. Baker and 2 children, A.M.D.
Surgn.-Major and Mrs. A. Macrobin, A.M.D.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. G. R. Shaw, Durham, L.I.
Lieut. G. W. Biddulph, R.A.
Major and Mrs. W. G. Mulloy, R.A.
Capt. W. T. G. Denny, R.A.
Capt. H. R. Jeffreys, R.A.
Lieut. A. W. Briscoe, R.A.
Maj. P. H. Greig, G. A.
Lieut. W. Sandback, G. A.
Maj. G. R. Gambier, G.A.
Lieut. W. Y. Foster, G.A.
Lieut. [illegible] and [illegible] children, E. York.
Maj. V. C. F. Madder, Somerset.
Lieut. A. C. M. Gompertz, Hamp.
Lieut. and Mrs. H. Parokin, York and Lan.
Lieut. N. G. B. Western, West Kent.
Lt. W. E. Brett, Liverpool.
Maj. F. W. H. Meiner, R.A.
Riding Master & Mrs. R. Simpson & children, R.A.
Capt. & Mrs. H. Spyer, R. I.
Riding Master & Mrs. Shapman and child, R. A.
Lt. C. J. McArthur, K. O., Brod.
Lt. E. F. Rickman, R.I.
Lt. G. A. Foulders, N. I.
Lt. C. D. Learoyd, R. E.
Lt. H. Goodfray, S. C.
Capt. & Mrs. H. M. Leckie & 1 lady, S. C.
Lt. M. J. Gibbs, S. C.
Lt. M. R. Thornhill S. C.
Capt. H. de C. Rawlins, S.R.
Cap. A. E. R. Curran, W.R.
Lt. A.B.D. Lushington, S.R.
Lt. C. T. Robinson, R. A.
Lt. C. H. Law, Darcet.
Lt. W. C. Ross, Dur.
Lt. W. B. Waughan, Leinster.
Lt. J. N. Byan, R. A.
Lt. M. S. Carleton, R. A.
Lt. W. Gurdon, R. A.
Lt. C. M. Gaune, R. A.
Lt. W. J. Underwood, R. A.
Lt. W. T. Thomas, R. A.
Lt. A. Handley, R. A.
Lt. L. D. Jackson, R. A.
Lt. C. D. Scott, R. A.
Lt. P. H. Slee, R. A.
Lt. W. C. R. Strattan, R. A.
Lt. W. Staunton, R. A.
Lt. M. Walker, R. A.
Wife and 6 children of Qr-mr Cloves, R. F.
Wife of Capt. Fraser, R. F.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Lt. J.W.H. West, Somerset.
Capt. H. Pelham-Burn, Rifle Brigade.
Lt. C. G. Loftus-Tottenham, Rifle Brigade.
Surg. & Mrs. H. K. Allport, A. M. D.
Capt. A.J. Dumrage, R. A.
Cap. H. K. L. Beaver, G. A.
Capt. W. C. J. Lary, E. York.
Lt. C. F. Grathan, E. York.
Lt. C. H. W. Maunsett, E. York.
Capt. S. Boxwell, N. Fusl.
Surg. P.R.R. Elmes, A.M.D.
Surg. Townsend, A. M. D.
Maj. A. Ramsbottam, R. W.
Lt. L. Ducrot, R. A.
Bt. Maj. B. Gough, 9th Lcs.
Capt. F.M.H. Dawson, Middlesex.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a list of the prize winners in the recent Rifle meeting :—

DIVISION I.—COMPANY MATCHES.
Headquarter Companies.
MATCH A.

	Parades.	Match.	Total.
Position Regulation, 40 entries, H. P. S.	14	56	70
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 100. Presented by Major Spring, R. A. Vol. E. Thomas, C. Company	14	45	59
2nd Prize.—Rs. 50. Vol. J. Fido, B Company	12	45	57
* Vol. Major, D Company	14	43	37
3rd Prize.—Rs. 30. Lance Corporal Brunby, B Company	14	43	57
* Lance Corporal Sharp, E Company	12	44	56
4th Prize.—Rs. 15. Sergeant Greaves, B. Company	14	42	56
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Sergeant C. Fido, D. Company	14	42	56
6th Prize.—Rs. 10. Vol. Lillywhite, D. Company	14	41	55
7th Prize.—Rs. 5. Captain Brown, B. Company	14	41	55

* Counted out under the restrictions of Rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH B.

	Parades.	Match.	Total.
Position Regulation, 37 entries, H. P. S.	14	84	98
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 150. Presented by Mr. J.P. Watson. Corporal Delvin, H. Company	10	71	81
2nd Prize.—Rs. 50. Vol. E. Fido, D. Company	12	66	78
* Vol. E. Thomas, C Company	14	62	76
* Lance Corporal Sharp, E. Company	12	63	75
3rd Prize.—Rs. 30. Vol. J. Fido, B Company	12	63	75
4th Prize.—Rs. 15. Vol. McLaggan, B Company	12	63	75
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Sergeant C. Fido, D Company	14	61	75
6th Prize.—Rs. 10. Vol. Lillywhite, D. Company	14	59	73
7th Prize.—Rs. 5. Captain Brown, B Company	14	59	73

* Counted out under the restrictions of Rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

N. B.—Two points for each company's parade attended from the 28th January, to the annual inspection, both inclusive, are added to the scores made in the above matches in determining the winners.

DETACHMENT COMPANIES.
MATCH C.

This match is to be shot off at Poona during the Easter Holidays. Scores will be published hereafter.

DIVISION II.—CORPS MATCH.
MATCH D.

Position Regulation, 46 entries, H. P. S. 84.
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 100. Presented by General Annesley, Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. Sergeant Murray, H Company ... 66
2nd Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 60. Presented by General Annesley, Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. Captain Phillips, G. Company ... 66
3rd Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 40. Presented by General Annesley, Adjutant-General, Bombay Army. Sergeant Hepburn, H Company ... 62
Shot for both at Coorla and Poona.

DIVISION III.—ASSOCIATION MATCHES.
MATCH I.—ALL-COMERS.

Position any, 37 entries. H. P. S. 84.
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 60. Vol. Stephens, D. Company ... 71
2nd Prize.—Rs. 30. Sergeant Kees, C. Company. 67
* Sergeant Watkins, D Company ... 66
3rd Prize.—Rs. 20. Vol. J. Fido, B Company ... 65
4th Prize.—Rs. 15. Sergeant Lang, E Company. 65
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Vol. Warne, B Company ... 64
* Colour-Sergeant Melvin, E Company ... 63
6th Prize.—Rs. 5. Vol. E. Fido, D. Company ... 63
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 2.

Position any, 35 entries, H. P. S. 84.
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 100. Presented by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Colour-Sergeant Melvin, E Company ... 66
2nd Prize.—A travelling clock, value Rs. 100. Presented by Mr. J. Crudas Lance Corporal Sharp, E Company ... 69
3rd Prize.—Rs. 50. Sergeant McCloughlin, C Company ... 67
* Lieutenant Whitehead, D Company ... 66
* Sergeant Hall, B Company ... 65
4th Prize.—Rs. [illegible] Vol. [illegible], C Company ... 65
* Vol. J. Fido, B Company ... 65
5th Prize.—Rs. 15. Sergeant C. Fido, D Company ... 65
6th Prize.—Rs. 10. Vol. Stephens, D Company. ... 65
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 3.

Position any, 33 entries, H. P. S. 84.
Sergeant Watkins, D Company ... 73
1st Prize.—A silver tea and coffee service, value Rs. 175. Presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co. Lance Corporal Cumming, B Company ... 69
2nd Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 50. Presented by Messrs. Nanzi Khairaz. Sergeant Keess, C Company ... 69
3rd Prize.—Rs. 40. Captain Brown, B Company ... 66
4th Prize.—Rs. 30. Sergeant Lang, E Company. ... 66
* Vol. J. Fido, B Company ... 65
* Lance Corporal Sharp, E Company ... 64
* Corporal Devlin, H Company ... 64
5th Prize.—Rs. 20. Sergeant McClaughin, C Company ... 64
* Colour Sergeant Melvin, E Company ... 63
6th Prize.—Rs. 15. Corporal Butler, C Company.. 63
7th Prize.—Rs. 10. Sergeant C. Fido, D Company ... 62
* Sergeant Hall, B Company ... 62
8th Prize.—Rs. 5. Vol. Warne, B Company ... 61
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 4.

Position Regulation, 38 entries, H. P. S. 84.
1st Prize.—A gold watch, value Rs. 150. Presented by Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co. Lieutenant Whitehead, D Company ... 70
* Vol. J. Fido, B Company ... 68
* Lance Corporal Cumming, B Company ... 66
2nd Prize.—A Meerschaum pipe, value Rs. 100. Presented by Mr. D. Macropolo. Vol. Major, D Company ... 66
* Sergeant Watkins, D Company ... 65
3rd Prize.—Rs. 30. Captain Brown, B Company ... 65
4th Prize.—Rs. 20. Vol. E. Fido, D Company ... 64
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Sergeant Greaves, D Company ... 64
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 5.

Position any, 38 entries, H. P. S. 84.
* Lance Corporal Cumming, C Company ... 71
* Colour-Sergeant Melvin, E Company ... 69
1st Prize.—A cup, value Rs. 100. Presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co. Sergeant Hall, B Company ... 69
2nd Prize.—Rs. 50. Sergeant C Fido, D Company ... 69
3rd Prize.—Rs. 30. Sergeant McCloughin, C Company ... 68
4th Prize.—Rs. 15. Vol. Stephens, D Company ... 67
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Corporal Butler, C Company ... 67
* Vol. Major, D Company ... 66
* Sergeant Watkins, D Company ... 66
6th Prize.—Rs. 5. Corporal Eyres, D Company ... 66
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 6.

Position any, 36 entries. H. P. S. 84.
1st Prize.—A lady's gold watch, value Rs. 120. Presented by Mr. E. Charpie. Sergeant Watkins, D Company ... 74
* Colour Sergeant Melvin, E Company ... 73
* Lance-Corporal Sharp, E Company ... 69
* Sergeant Keess, C Company ... 67
2nd Prize.—A dressing-bag, value Rs. 55. Presented by Messrs. Thorpe and Co. Vol. Baylett, D Company ... 66
* Sergeant McClaughin, C Company ... 66
3rd Prize.—Rs. 30. Sergeant Lang, E Company. 66
4th Prize.—Rs. 15. Corporal Eyres, D Company. 65
* Lieut. Whitehead, D Company ... 65
5th Prize.—Rs. 10. Colour Sergeant Jefferies, B Company ... 65
* Counted out under the restrictions of rule 3, having chosen other prizes.

MATCH 7.

Position.—As at Wimbledon, *i.e.*, standing and kneeling at 200 yards. Prove position at 500 and 600 yards, 20 entries, H. P. S. 84.
Prizes.—The N. R. A. Silver Medal, Vol. J. Fido, B Company ... 77

ASSOCIATION MEDALS.

The highest aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, H. P. S. ... 420
Gold Medal.—Sergeant Watkins, D Company, 313 points, or 3·26 per shot.
Silver Medal.—Colour-Sergeant Melvin, E Company, 337 points, or 3·20 per shot.
Bronze Medal.—Sergeant Keess, C Company, 328 points, or 3·12 per shot.
The Bayley Challenge Shield, B Company, average 58·80.
The Maxwell Challenge Cup.—Competition not competed. Highest as yet, D Company, average 56·71.

RULE 3. In Matches A, B, C, and 1 to 6, no competitor will be allowed to take prizes of greater aggregate value than Rs. 100, unless in one prize. Any competitor winning more than one prize, may choose which prizes he will take, within the above mentioned sum. Matches D and 7 are exempted from this rule.

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Captain and Adjutant,
Hony. Sec. B. V. Rifle Association.
Bombay, 6th April, 1882.

THE RUNNING AMUCK AT JACOBABAD.

◆

THE facts as they appear from the confession of the accused and the evidence in the case are ably summarised in the judgment delivered by Mr. Batty. Accused had recently joined the 30th N. I., or 3rd Beluch Rifles, as a recruit. His pay was R[s.] 6 per mensem. In February last, after receiving his pay, he in company with others of his regiment went to a low quarter of the town and entered the house of [illegible] overtures to accused and [illegible]. This creature made her distress, to hand over to her the Rs. 10 he had just received as pay. Runghari then took accused into a private room and left him there promising to return, but she did not come back. When he tried to leave the house he found the door locked and had great difficulty in getting away. He then tried to get redress from the police and the Kotwal. The woman, however, on being sent for, denied all the facts alleged by accused. Both accused and Runghari were then sent to the Subedar-Major, and the woman was sent away and the accused was dismissed to his own quarters. Accused was afraid to appeal to his commanding officer for redress, as the fact he had been out in the bazaar at a late hour of the night would render him liable to punishment. The accused, unable to obtain any redress, expostulated with Runghari, but she replied only by jeers. The accused brooded over his loss and injuries for 12 days, and at last determined to take a deadly revenge against the woman who had misled him. On or about the 1st of March, having answered to his name at the roll-call at 8 oclock at night, he provided himself with the rifle and cartridges (20 rounds) of his comrade Private Imambuksh, he as a recruit not being entrusted with rifle or ammunition, and set out for the bazaar. He was called on by some man of the 3rd Sind Horse to give up his rifle. He refused and fired at them, on which they made off. A little further he was called by a policeman to give up the rifle. He refused. The policeman was firm, however, and accused fired at him. Loading again he was alarmed to find a man in white clothes coming after him. Accused fearing he should be caught fired at him. A second policeman then tried to stop him, but accused fired at him at 10 paces and hit him. Arriving at the woman Runghari's house he was obstructed by a man standing there, and as he would not move accused shot him. After this he fired at a young man who had been at Runghari's house. Two women sitting close by annoyed him by a jeer, and he fired at both of them ; wounded one and killed the other. A Havildar of police then interfered and ordered him to give up his weapon, but the accused refused. The Havildar seems to have drawn his sword, on which the accused advanced to within six paces of the Havildar, fired and killed him. He then found he had no more cartridges left, some having dropped on the way. He then wanted, according to his story, to kill himself. Some men of the Sind Horse tried to make him give up his rifle, but he refused to do this except to one of his own regiment. Having exhausted his ammunition he was easily seized, and gave up his arms, admitting his crime. The accused appears to have known only one of his victims even by name—Lall Buksh, the Police Havildar, but the deaths of all the seven by rifle bullet wounds, and the wounds inflicted on two others, were proved by witnesses well acquainted with them. The medical evidence showed the deaths and wounds in each case to have been caused by bullets from such rifles as are used in the 3rd Beluch Regiment. Throughout his trial the accused's manner was collected and calm ; he seemed anxious to bring to the notice of the Court the grievances he had sustained at Runghari's hands. These he appeared to think extenuated his crime, although the provocation was neither grave nor sudden. But he admitted that he knew the murder of the seven persons whom he killed to be wrong. The Sessions Judge examined the accused at great length in order to discover whether any defence could be urged in his case, but his very clear circumstantial statement only confirmed the evidence for the prosecution. The assessors found the accused guilty, and the Judge concurring with them sentenced him to death.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

◆

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last at the company's registered office, 2 Nesbit Lane, Fort, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, of the secretaries and agents' firm, read the notice convening the meeting and the following report of the directors :—

The directors have the pleasure to present to the shareholders the second report and audited balance sheet for the 12 months ending 31st December last. As anticipated at the last meeting, your directors are glad to state that the net profit of the company for 12 months has been very satisfactory. It has amounted to the net sum of Rs. 1,13,425-8-7, which includes Rs. 3,123-2-8 brought forward from the last year's account. Your directors need not state that the mill contained several defects which, as a rule, could be remedied only one at a time, and though much has been done to put the concern in an efficient order, still there are certain things to be accomplished. The great drawback from the engines and boilers has been removed. The old engines, being not capable enough to drive the whole of the mill, have been altered, and new cylinders substituted. The directors have much pleasure in remarking that the unfixing of both old cylinders and the fixing of the new ones were finished within a week. Great credit is due to the agent, Mr. Jehangeer Hormusjee, the engineer and his staff, particularly to the former, who expressly went to Madras to see the work finished with as little delay as possible. The result of the change of the cylinders is that the engines now run very steady and regular. Your board believes that when the improvement in the flues and economiser is made, which they hope to do within a month, there will be, they expect, some saving effected in coal. Your board have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that they have been able to secure a large and valuable property quite close to our mill premises, known by the name of the Brunton Patent Press Company, for the sum of Rs. 25,000. Half of the cost is paid, and half is not payable until 28th November, 1882. This property is held as mortgaged to the vendors. Your mill had no cotton godowns except a small one, which could only contain about 40 Bombay candies, so the bulk of the cotton had to be warehoused at a great distance from the mill, which entailed expenses and inconvenience to cart them back to the mill from time to time. The land now purchased contains a large press house, which is now converted into cotton godowns. There are several other godowns and a small bungalow, where at present the company's engineer lives. The roofing of the godowns requires repairing, and some other changes need to be made to enable other officers to live therein, so as to be at all times near the mill. The directors beg to bring to your notice that the insurance on your company's property is covered as under:—Rs. 1,57,000 for building, Rs. 2,37,965 for machinery; Rs. 50,700 for stock and stores ; and Rs. 25,000 for cotton, making a total of Rs. 4,70,665. The net profit for the period under review has been Rs. 1,13,425-8-7, which has been appropriated as follows :—Rs. 35,000 in payment of half yearly interim dividend Rs. 6,078 written off for preliminary expenses Rs. 10,000 written off from machinery ; Rs. 347-8-7 written off from dead stock and office furniture ; and Rs. 40,000 dividend, which your Directors recommend to declare at Rs. 40 per share for payment of the second half year, carrying a balance of Rs. 2,000 to next year, making a total of Rs. 113,425-8-7. The directors hope that the shareholders will consider this report as satisfactory. Two of your directors, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ammersey Kutchra, that the directors' report, just read, and the audited balance sheet, and profit and loss account, made up to 31st December, 1881, circulated amongst the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Palonjee Powalla, and seconded by Mr. Ludna Anundjee, that a dividend be declared at Rs. 40 per share and made payable to the registered shareholders of the company on and after Thursday, the 13th inst., on production of share certificates.

Proposed by Mr. Bejonjee Nusserwanjee Nowsareewalla, and seconded by Mr. Ammersey Kutchra, that Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna, who retire from office by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Sescurn, that Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia be elected auditors of the company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each ; the accounts to be audited every six months.

Proposed by Mr. Bejonjee Nusserwanjee Nowsareewalla, and seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Oonwalla, that thanks be tendered to the directors and the secretaries and agents for the best manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 28th ultimo.

THE TRUST DEBENTURES.

Read Government Resolution No. 150, dated 21st March, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of India and of despatches to the Government of India to the Secretary of State, intimating that the Government of India concur with the Government of Bombay as to the advisability of granting the guarantee of the Provincial Government to the principal as well as interest of Trustees' debentures to be issued for the purpose of paying off Government debt and loans, and that the Secretary of State has been asked to approve of the necessary legislative enactment being passed. Resolution.—To be recorded.

FISHING STAKES IN THE HARBOUR.

Read Government Resolution No. 152, dated 21st March, intimating with regard to a statement showing the number of fishing stakes which were placed in the prohibited area at the entrance of Bombay harbour, furnished by the Collector of Salt Revenue, that Government will expect to hear from the Committee appointed to enquire into the rights of the fishermen at the close of the present fishing season, some result of their enquiries. Government observe that if any compensation is due, payment of it cannot be long delayed without injustice and perhaps hardship. Read also Government Resolution No. 153, dated 21st March, approving the draft rules prohibiting the placing of fishing stakes in the fairway as amended by the Government Solicitor. Resolution.—To be recorded.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

Submitted letters from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, dated 10th February, commenting on the rules proposed by a Committee of the Trustees for the arrangement of traffic at the Prince's Dock. The correspondence having been circulated was not read. Read minutes of Trustees thereon. Resolution.—The arrangements proposed by the Committee for the conduct of traffic at Prince's Dock are approved, and should be brought into effect in the following amended form :—

1. There should be four gates in the dock fence, each to be double, so that one-half may be used for goods and carts entering, and the other for goods and carts leaving the dock.

2. The traffic should be distributed in the following manner :—
Exports or imports to or from.
Sheds A and B to pass by gate in south fence.
Sheds C, D, and E to pass by south gate in west fence.
Sheds F, G, N, and O to pass north gate in west fence.
Sheds P, Q, H, and J. K. L, M to pass by gate in north fence.

All exports must be accompanied by a ticket, which shall mention the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the shed through which they are to be passed, as well as the name of the shipper, the main mark, description and quantity of goods. The Dock Superintendent shall furnish to the Chamber of Commerce daily shipping list, particulars of sheds at which different steamers are loading.

3. The tickets referred to in rule 2 shall be coloured *yellow* if for goods to be passed through the gate in north fence ; *blue* for north gate in west fence ; *red* for south gate in west fence ; and *green* for gate in south fence. The Dock Chowkies at these gates, as also the gate posts, to be painted as above, so that cartmen may fully understand the arrangement. A first supply—4 books of 1,000 of each [illegible] given free to exporters ; thereafter they must [illegible] to be furnished to each firm doing business at the dock. Empty carts to leave the dock by the nearest gate. Shut out goods to be passed out by the same gate as that by which they entered. Gate register to be kept according to ship, and each gate-keeper to be furnished with information regarding all goods passed through his gate that may have been shut out or transferred to another ship.

4. In the shipping of goods regular, rotation shall be enforced except in the event of the goods longest on the dock premises not being such as the vessel may just then require, in which case those longest present of the description needed should first be loaded.

5. Unless previous written notice is given that a receipt will only be required for the whole consignment receipts will be given daily for the cargo sent in. In every case receipts will be given either for the whole consignment or for each day's receipts.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 13th March, recommending that rule No. 3 at page 28 of the dock book of rates be altered so as to admit of duty-free piecegoods and yarns being dealt with in respect to the number of "free" days allowed on the wharf in the same way as other duty-free goods. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The words "and duty-free piecegoods and yarns" should be struck out of rule No. 3 at page 28 of the dock book of rates.

CUMBALLA HILL SIGNAL-STATION.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th March, reporting that very few of the articles in store at Cumballa Hill signal-station are in good order, and recommending that, as the only signals now made from that station are the hoisting of the mail pennant and the firing of 2 guns, the condemned portion of the stores be sold and the three red lamps and signal chest be removed for the use at the Prince's Dock. The Port Officer considers the man at present employed at the signal-station sufficient. His pay he states at Rs. 12 a month, Rs. 144 per annum ; stores, Rs. 131 ; total Rs. 275. Resolution.—The proposals of the Port Officer are approved : the estimated expenditure on Cumballa Hill signal-station is sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Statement of town duty collected during the month of February, Rs. 53,827, against Rs. 64,693 in the same month last year.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 25th March :—
24 vessels piloted into harbour.
16 " " out of "
13 " transported.
1 " attended to.

Statement of vessels using the Prince's Dock for the week ending 24th March :—
7 square-rigged vessels entered.
8 " " " left.
11 " " " remaining in dock.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th instant :—

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 23rd March, recommending that the Chamber of Commerce be addressed, with a view to the number of laydays allowed to steamers being loaded in the dock being reduced. He states that they may be reduced by about two-thirds without detriment. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee, and of mercantile members of the Trust on the suggestion. The opinions expressed are generally opposed to the Trustees taking any action in the matter. Resolution.—The papers may be recorded.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 17th March, forwarding letter from Messrs. Lyon and Co., pointing out that the wharfage and dock charges for firkins of beer containing 5 gallons are the same as for kilderkins containing 18 gallons, and requesting that a proportionate reduction be made. Resolution.—The charge for firkins (9 gallons) is fixed at 1 anna 3 p. wharfage, and 1 anna 3 p. for dock landing or shipping.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th March, reporting that, pending the arrangement of a system of lights for the dock channel, he has ordered 2 red lights, three feet apart, to be displayed at the dock flag-staff whenever the dock gates may be open after dark, so that native and other craft may know to keep clear of the dock channel. He states that he will advertise the fact in the native newspapers, and also by hand-bills. Resolution.—The action taken by the Port Officer is approved.

Read, memo. from Dock Superintendent, dated [illegible] March, submitting a memorial from the members of the Bombay Piecegoods Merchants' Association, objecting [illegible] the number of "free days" on the wharf allowed to goods be reduced from seven to five days. They [illegible] although the duties have been abolished, there [illegible] believe that no extra facility has been afforded [illegible] the goods, and that to reduce the number [illegible] will cause them much inconvenience and [illegible] general complaint. Resolution.—The [illegible] be informed that the number of days was [illegible] their letter was received, and that there [illegible] reason for reconsidering the matter.

Read letter from the Acting Resi[illegible] 28th March, reporting that the la[illegible] Rock light-house tower was [illegible] lution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Archdeac[on] [illegible] April instant, asking that in ant[illegible] the necessary deed, the land an[illegible] a seamen's church near Prince[illegible] to him, and that permission [illegible] of a temporary church the[illegible] cation should be forwarde[d] [illegible] tion that there is no obje[ction] [illegible] to the transfer of the la[nd] [illegible] of the necessary de[illegible]

Read letter dated [illegible] ment, reporting that [illegible] ernment for the past [illegible] the Accountant-G[eneral] [illegible] new works carri[ed] [illegible] year's debt of [illegible] for which [illegible] been met [illegible] be recorded [illegible]

The follo[wing] [illegible] table :—

Letter fro[m] [illegible] warding ap[illegible] from Messr[s.] [illegible] at the dock [illegible] the permiss[ion] [illegible]

Pilotage s[tatement] [illegible]
25 vesse[ls] [illegible]
29 " [illegible]
10 " [illegible]
10 " [illegible]

Statement [illegible] ending 31st M[arch] [illegible]
7 square-r[igged] [illegible]
8 " [illegible]
13 " [illegible]

[illegible] Ship [illegible] rine Chrono[illegible] [illegible]nt glasses re[illegible] [illegible]ney & Calcutta.

[ST]ATIONERY.

	Rs. as.
[illegible] containing [illegible] [illegible]-laid Note and [illegible] Envelopes ...	[illegible] 0
[illegible] Cabinet, containing [illegible] Standard Note Paper [illegible] Court Envelopes to [illegible] ...	2 0
[illegible]ery Cabinet, containing [illegible] Granite Note Paper and [illegible] White Envelopes to match ...	1 12
[illegible]nery Cabinet, containing 5 [illegible] Superfine Cream-laid Note and [illegible] Envelopes ...	3 0
[illegible] VILLE" Cabinet, containing [illegible] quires [Bas]kerville Vellum-wove Note and [illegible]0 Baskerville Vellum-wove Envelopes ...	3 0
[illegible]IAN" Cabinet, containing 5 quires [V]enetian Vellum-laid Note Paper and [illegible]0 Vellum-laid Envelopes ...	3 0
[illegible] Box," containing [illegible] quires Note Paper and 50 Envelopes ...	1 12
[illegible]D LINEN GRAIN" Box, containing 2 quires and 50 Envelopes, different [illegible]	2 4
[illegible]AIN" Box, containing 2 quires and [illegible] Envelopes, different tints	8
[illegible] Box, containing 2 quires [illegible] Grey Granite Paper.	0 12
[illegible] do. do.	0 12
[illegible] "WOVE" do. do....	0 12
[illegible] Paper Box, containing [illegible] Envelopes ...	3 0
[illegible] Note Paper Box, [illegible] quires and 50 Envelopes.	3 0

FLORILINE [illegible] A few drops [illegible] tooth-brush [illegible] cleanses the t[eeth] [illegible] the gums, [illegible] peculiar [illegible] the breath [illegible] decayed [illegible] delicio[us] [illegible] throu[gh] [illegible]

[THA]CKER & CO., Ld., [illegible] THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

Markets closed on account of Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clotilde, 339 tons, Captain L. Rancel, will sail to-day for False Point in ballast.

The steamer Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, sailed on the 8th instant for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hilda, 1,135 tons, Captain B. B. Murrell, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Aden (30th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The steamer Pharos, 1,449 tons, Captain E. Cooper, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Port Said (26th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The steamer Empire, 1,375 tons, Captain T. Davis, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (9th March), with a cargo of 1,990 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The steamer Robert Dickinson, 1,296 tons, Captain W. J. Howgego, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Marseilles (16th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The steamer Hampshire, 1,699 tons, Captain G. Janes, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Newport (25th Feb.), with a cargo of 2,412 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The steamer Menzaleh, 1,052 tons, Captain A. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Newport (23rd Feb.), with a cargo of 1,719 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Leggett, Mr. Cackroy, Lieut. Butler, Hon. Lieut. Auldington, Mr. Botties, Mr. S. Roognath, Mr. J. J. De Silva, Mr. S. Kelley, Lieut. J. D. Bishop, Mr. S. Viges, and 51 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Menzaleh (s)	Wood	Newport, Feb. 23.
	Empire (s)	Davis	Cardiff, March 9.
	Hilda (s)	Murrell	Aden, March 30.
	R. Dickinson (s)	Howgego	Marseilles, Mar. 16.
	Hampshire (s)	Janes	Newport, Feb. 21.
	Pachamba (s)	Johnston	Bussorah, March 24.
8	Pharos (s)	Cooper	Port Said, March 26.
9	Bangalore (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, March 16.
	Hampshire (s)	Pearse	Kurrachee.
	Regent (s)	Douglas	Cardiff, March 3.
	M. Lebanon (s)	Black	Jeddah, March 29.
	H. M. S. Crocodile.	Cardale	Portsmouth, Mar. 11.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Baghdad (s)	Dougherty	Zanzibar, &c.
	Codoxton (s)	Bigby	Amsterdam.
	Verona (s)	Ashdown	China, &c.
	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Davison	Kurrachee, &c.
	Banian	Williams	Cochin.
8	Rhodra (s)	Camon	Liverpool.
	Julia David (s)	Stacey	London.
	Riganis (s)	Cook	Hull.
	Roumania (s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Sestos (s)	Filmouth	Marseilles.
	Shahjehan (s)	Edge	Calcutta, &c.
	Topaze (s)	Gray	Marseilles, &c.
	Albucar	Robinson	London.
	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Calcutta.
	Daphne (s)	Youcich	Trieste, &c.

The barque Clotilde, Rancel, to False Point, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last :—

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Robert Dickinson, to Continent.
Steamer Thibet, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Burswell, to Port Said.
Steamer Culna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachamba, to Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Malda (s)	Brown	Singapore, March 16.
	Arabia (s)	Bulkley	Rangoon, March 24.
4	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Colombo, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 3—Steamer Egbert. Ships Star of Bengal and Waterloo.

April 4—Steamer Coniston and a steamer (name undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From.
6	Eldorado (s)	Calcutta.
	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Destination.
5	India (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armania (s)—2 packages hams, 6 cases cheese and—cases bacon, W. J. Essai.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—2 casks hardware, Joonas Tyeb and Co.

Clan Lamont (s)—19 packages glassware, Hussum Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa (s)—1 case clocks, tools, Lukmanjee Froozdin.

Rome (s)—75 boxes candles, Callidas Roychund; 3 cases black cochineal, Mohunlall Damoder; 2 cases cheese, 1 case hams and 7 cases oilmanstores, J. J. de Souza; 4 cases black cochineal, Thakersee Soonderjee; 3 cases black cochineal, Poonumchund Nugindass; 1 cases black Cochineal, Aspall Motamull.

Uppingham (s)—2 cases envelops, Noorlin Shaikdawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—40 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, John Marshall; 3,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 cwts linseed, Dewcurun Luckmedass.

Citadel—450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

County of Dumfries—50 bales cotton, Ruzubally Allyruza; 20 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.

Lismore (s)—85 bales wool, Nursee Kanttow; 58 bales cotton, Mahomed Corjee; 119 cwts cotton seed, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Sewjee Curumsee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton, Motichund Suntookchund.

Rohodra (s)—1,350 cwts rapeseed, Luckmedass Monjee.

Roumania (s)—64 bales cotton, Dewjee Javut.

Lucherhona (s)—170 bales cotton waste and 62 bales cotton twist waste, Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Khan; 64 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaivut; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 91 bales cotton, Mahomed Allana.

Sultana (s)—100 bales cotton, Manore Huruckchund; 85 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 19 bales cotton Wookerda Khetsee; 50 bales cotton, Rowjee Oodhowjee; 70 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 60 bales opium, Vussonjee Veerjee; 231 bales cotton, Tenichund Joytadass; 15 bales cotton, Nanchund Jewer; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Speke Hall (s)—125 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 3 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 37 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.

Armenia (s)—100 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rome (s)—70 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 6 bales hides, Rehmonbhoy Rusoolbhoy; 12 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 21 bales skins, Jacob Hajee Jumall and Co; 21 bales skins, Hajee Jumail Meetha and Co; 100 bales cotton, 13 bales senna, 282 packages coffee, 7 packages pepper and 2,181 packages myrabolams, the P and O. Co.; 250 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers.

Wheatfield (s)—182 bales cotton, C. J. Khambatta and Co; 7½ cwts deer horns, Mannekjee Merwanjee; 454 cwts myrabolans and 84 cwts beda nuts, Jairam Dayal; 190 cwts coir yarn, Treecumdass Lowjee; 80 cwts garmara, 195 cwts sandalwood, Ally Mahomed Hassum; 80 cwts ginger, Harridass Goculdass; 6 bales hides, Mahomed Hoosein Yessoofbhoy; 30 bales hides, Rehemanbhoy Rasoolbhoy; 58 cwts coir yarn, Nassey Gangjee.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—400 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Thibet (s)—767 bags coffee and 20 hogsheads oil, The P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s)—8 bales hides, 21 hhds oil and 200 bags coffee, The P. and O. Co.

Daphne (s)—1 case indigo and 1 bale skins, Leoordrey and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thibet (s)—60 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet (s)—2 bales hides, 5 bales coir yarn, 39 bales blue cloth, 50 bags pepper and 163 bags coffee The P. and O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Allyghaney (s)—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.; 6,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Hilda (s)—30,800 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bessie Morris (s)—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay (s)—11 bales carpets, Hajee Zynell Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna (s)—100 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Columbian (s)—50 bales cotton, Jokeram Sagurmull.

HIGH COURT.—April 10.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

(After Adjournment of the Criminal Sessions)

For Judgment.

Long Cause.

[illegible] B. and D—Ashabai and another vs Hajee [illegible] Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane [illegible], Payne and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

[illegible] following New Long Causes fixed for to-day [illegible] has informed the Prothonotary or [illegible] will be defended, will not be [illegible] consent decree and undefended [illegible] disposed of. Defended suits will [illegible] in their order.

[illegible] and final disposal.

[illegible] Causes.

[illegible] Hormusjee vs Dossibai [illegible] G.

Jannoobin Shaik Boodan [illegible] Hoosein Shaik Boodan and [illegible] vs E. C. K. Ollivant and [illegible] vs Bai Mancoover [illegible] and another vs Munshi [illegible] vs Trickumjee [illegible] D., P. and G. [illegible]

[illegible] NCE

Uni[illegible] faith, h[illegible] Day Sain[illegible] miracles of [illegible] curious farra[illegible] ers and serm[illegible] also be as resp[illegible] Episcopalians, practice of poly[illegible] tually put down [illegible] because the so-called [illegible] not, in a legal sense, [illegible] eye of an English law [illegible] American law is the same [illegible] bigamy is committed when [illegible] goes through a form of mar[illegible] married, would be legally bi[illegible] impossible to procure evidenc[illegible] case of any of the Mormon el[illegible] were notoriously "sealed" to [illegible] as it easy in some cases to prov[illegible] polygamous Bishop" was "th[illegible] e," for it occasionally happened [illegible] gentile [illegible] omitted to make [illegible] wife in the [illegible] of the American l[illegible] [illegible] was therefore, impossible wh[illegible] could be established to the [illegible] the Court. The new Act provides aga[illegible] ficulty by declaring guilty of bigamy "living in bigamous relations." This [illegible] strikes [illegible] a blow the open and re[illegible] immorality which now lifts its head [illegible] borders of the Salt Lake. Another difficult[illegible] way of enforcing [illegible] has also been met. [illegible] gamists are [illegible] by the new Bill to vote [illegible] or be in the territory of Utah, or in any part [illegible] Union, so that the Governor, the Judges, the [illegible] and all the officials of the district henceforth be "Gentiles," or Mormons who have repudiated [illegible] polygamous excrescence [illegible] their original c[illegible] These now constitute a [illegible] minority, led by a s[illegible] of Joseph Smith; but under the new Bill they wi[illegible] be the only Mormons recognised by the law. Thu[illegible] the harems of the West, recruited mainly, strang[illegible] to say, from England and the Scandinavian coun[illegible] ries, will be dispersed, and a crying scandal will [illegible] removed from the United States.

The existence of the Mormon community, as di[illegible] tinct from the Mormon Church, is one of the mo[illegible] remarkable facts of the nineteenth century. Th[illegible] a new religious sect should grow up in any part [illegible] the United States is not at all strange. The spi[illegible] of the people tends to independence and individ[illegible] lism; the State does not interfere with religion; [illegible] Church is popular or powerful enough to cont[illegible] cial tone or lead public opinion; the right [illegible]

Tenersham, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Butler, Lieut., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Cutch.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from Guzerat.
Heathcote, Capt., Ord. Dept., on pensioned, from Agra.
Bishop, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on leave, from Quetta.

APRIL 8.

Jones, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Surat.
Scott, Major, 11th Lancers, on leave, from Meen Meer.
Williams, Captain, Staffordshire, on leave, from Deolalee.
Franklin, Surg., on duty, from Mhow.
Brownlow, Lieut., 1st Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Kohat.
Raptan, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Ferozpore.
Corry, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

Scott, Major, Pol. Dept., on duty, to Baroda.

APRIL 7.

Graham, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on retire, to England.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Australia.
Patch, Captain, Comt. Dept., on leave, to England.
Baker, Surg., on duty, to Quetta.
Areetoom, Surg., on duty, to Quetta.
Wyllie, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to Australia.
Lamb, Ins. Vet. Surg., on leave, to England.
Shipley, Col., S. Lancashire, on leave, to England.
Hill, Major, R. E., on duty, to Allahabad.
Hunter, Lieut., R. Brigade, on leave, to England.
Farrer, Lieut., 8th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Adley, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to England.

APRIL 8.

Barrow, Lieut., 7th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Faulkner, Surg., on duty, to Mehidpore.
Avekettil, Lieut., 4th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 6th April, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd (Queens Own) Regt., Light Cavalry—Lieut. H. J. Forster, 2nd Battn. East Yorkshire Regt. a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Squad. Officer on probation, dated 1st April 1882.

7th Regt. N. I.—Col. C. S. Sturt, (2nd in Comd. 21st N. I.) Offg. Comdt., to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Vibart retired; and to continue to officiate as Comdt. during Col. Battye's absence on furlough or until further orders.

21st Regt. N. I.—Maj. G. C. Sartorius (Wing Comdr. 29th N. I.) offg. 2nd in command to be 2nd in command vice Col. Sturt transferred to 7th N. I.

Maj. C. T. Echalaz, Wing Officer (offg. 2nd in command 1st N. I.) to be Wing Comdr., vice Lieut. Col. Eden, retired.

Maj. Echalaz will continue to officiate as 2nd in command 1st N. I., until the arrival of Major Trevelyan.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieutt. E. O. Owen, 2nd Batn. Royal Highlanders a candidate for the S. C., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

So much of G.O.C. No. 167 of the 31st March 1882 as relates to Lieut. H. R. Browne, 2nd Battn, Shropshire Regt., is cancelled.

Surgn. Major A. W. G. Adey, I. M. D., is appointed to general duty Poona Circle, travelling under Clause VI. para. 159, Part II. of the Transport Regulations.

Surgns. R. J. Baker and S. T. Avetoom, I. M. D., are transferred from general duty Presidency circle, to general duty Quetta district travelling under clause I. (e) para 188 Part I. and clause VI. para. 159 part II. of the transport regulations.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R. A. Officers in this command have taken place :—

Lieut. A. G. Scott has posted to I Baty. 1st Bgde.

Lieut. S. F. C. Dennis has been posted to M Baty. 1st Bgde.

Lieut. G. B. N. Cookes has been posted to No. 14 Baty 9th Bgde.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the undermentioned Officers have been permitted to exchange to the Battalions of their regiment, specified opposite their names provided that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement.

Seaforth Highlanders—Lieuts. A. L. Campbell, 2nd Battn., and R. A. Fraser, 1st Battn.

The undermentioned Medical Officers, A. M. D., are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar on the 6th instant.

Bgde. Surgns. W. H. Muschamp and W. G. N. Manley.

Surgns-Majs. R. Lewer, B. Burland, M. B.; J. B. Hamilton, M. D.; and E. J. Fairland.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 4th April 1882 :—

Col. J. Bonus R. (late Bombay Engs.) Col. L. D'A Dunsterville S. C., Collr. and Mag. Hydrabad Sind.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Major F. G. Gyll (No. 7 Baty. 10th Brigade) from 26th March to 30th June, 1882, to Mahableshwar on private affairs.

Seaforth Highlanders (1st Battn.)—Maj. W. F. Kelsey to proceed to Simla from 2nd May to 2nd Nov. 1882, on private affairs.

Rifle Bgde. (1st Battn.)—Capt. The Hon'ble C. D. Home to Mahableshwar from 7th April to 6th July, 1882, on private affairs.

Lieut. C. A. Lamb, from 15th April to 15th Aug., 1882, to Cashmere on private affairs.

30th Regt. N. I. or 3rd—Belooch Battn.) Lieut. M. B. Salmon for one day from 23rd Jan., 1882, on private affairs in extension of privilege leave.

I. M. D.—Surgn. H. S. Faulkner (offg. in medical charge 15th N. I.) to Bombay, from 20th March, 1882, for 15 days on medical certificate.

[illegible] leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation.

A. M. D.—Bgde. Surgn. G. L. Hinde.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England for six months from date of embarkation.

Seaforth Highlanders (1st Battn.)—Lieut E. D. M. Burn.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments on H. E.'s Personal staff with effect from 1st instant :—

Lieut.-Col E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hus., to be Mily. Secy.

Capt C. S. Shephard, 2nd Battn. Rl. Lancaster Regt., offg. Mily. Secy to revert to his permanent appointment as A.-D.-C. and interpreter.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 1.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th N. I.—Lieut. J. W. Cowley, 1st Batn. South Yorkshire Regt., a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 6th March 1882.

10th N. I.—Lieut. H. L. Haughton, 1st Battn. Worcestershire Regt., a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 16th March 1882.

24th N. I.—Lieut. A. V. Hatch, 1st Battn. Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 20th March 1882.

27th N. I.—Lieut. G. Bowring, 2nd Battn. Dorsetshire Regt., a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 18th March 1882.

Col. E. J. McNair, Bl. Infy., is posted to the Presidency Dist., for general duty, with effect from the date on which he returned from furlough.

Major S. B. Home, General List, Infy., on being relieved of the appointment of 2nd in Command 21st N. I., is posted to Dinapore for general duty.

With reference to G. O. C. C., dated the 14th Sept. 1881, Capt. J. B. S. Deverell, 2nd Battn. Norfolk Regt., is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England during the present trooping season, for duty at the depot.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt :—

Lieut. H. J. R. St. G. Richardson, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieut., under sec. 4, para 32 (7), Queen's Regulations, 1881 :—

Lieuts. G. Laing-Meason, 2nd Bn. R. Lancaster Regt.; J. D. J. Bishop, the Hon. H. H. S. Auldington, G. W. Hume, and C. F. Beville, 2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for the rank of Lieut., under sec. 4, para. 30 (2), Queen's Regulations 1881 :—

Lieut. M. Cradock, 6th Dragoon Guards.

The following will be added to the list of officers who passed certain examinations on the 17th Oct. 1881 :—

Lieut. the Hon'ble C. R. W. Colville, Grenadier Guards, examination (c) and (d) G. O. 1. of 1881. Qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Lieut. W. A. W. Strickland, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt, a candidate for the S. C. is on the departure of his battalion for England, attached to the 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the undermentioned officers of the A. M. D. will return to England during the present trooping season:—

Surgn. Majs. W. H. Climo, E. R. O'Brien, and M. Knox.

Surgns. W. H. Briggs, J. J. Greene, and W. B. Allin.

Q.-M. J. M'Cann, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt., having been transferred in the same capacity to the 3rd Bn. of that regiment, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England.

The following order is confirmed:—

Cheshire Regiment.—2nd Bn. order, dated the 4th Dec. 1881, appointing Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith to be Asst. Instr. of Musketry to the battalion, with effect from the 28th Nov. 1881.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Bn. Leinster Regt.—Capt. J. Hart, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Bedfordshire Regt.—Capt. F. F. Johnstone, to England, for nine months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. H. S. McC. Stannell, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. R. H. F. Lombe, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

13th N. I.—Col. J. T. Watson (S. C.), to Ranikhet from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

21st N. I.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Collis (S. C.), to Kashmir, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

40th N. I.—Col. E. Dandridge (S. C.), to Nynee Tal, from the 1st April to the 1st Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

45th N. I.—Lieut. Col. C. L. Woodruffe (S. C.), to Murree and Kashmir, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for the periods specified :—

R. A.—Maj. H. L. Gwyn, (No. 12 By. 9th Bde.), and Capt. H. T. H. Repton, (No. 3 By. 9th Bde.), 12 months.

1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt.—Lieut. C. H. R. M'Nair, 12 months.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACMILLAN—April 9th, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of M. Macmillan, Educational Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRANCKE—CRAWLEY—April 6th, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora Hill, by the Rev. T. Carss, Charles Alexander Francke, Gorlitz, to Katherine Margaret, daughter of James Crawley, Rajkote.

DEATH.

KABRAJI—April 7th, at Chandanwadi, Pirozebanoo, the beloved daughter of Kaikhushru N. Kabraji, aged four years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1882.

The announcement that the Great Powers have come to an agreement to modify the Egyptian organic law by which the Chamber of Notables assumed the power to vote the Budget, is another evidence that the European concert is gradually gaining a footing in Egypt which has hitherto been regarded as the special care of England and France. It is curious to notice that the agreement now entered into refers particularly to the clauses in the organic law which impair the Anglo-French control. The skill of Bismarck is perceptible in this. It is not every diplomatist who would know how to aid the two Powers to reassert their control, and while doing so, quietly undermine the position of acknowledged pre-eminence in regard to Egyptian affairs which they have hitherto enjoyed. By imperceptible degrees England and France are taking the character of mandatories of Europe in Egypt where until recently they represented their own policy and interests exclusively. It seems to us that the true line for England to have taken in the complications resulting from the desire of the Egyptian national party to assert its influence in Egyptian affairs was to favour the cause of Egyptian independence as against Turkish rule on the one side and alien European domination on the other. We shall gain nothing, and may possibly lose a good deal, by the substitution of the European concert for the control, pure and simple. The French aggression in Tunis, and the uneasiness arising therefrom in Tripoli and along the whole North African seaboard, rendered the continuance of the control, as Lord Salisbury contemplated it, very difficult, if not impossible. We ought, therefore, to have welcomed the appearance of a new element in Egyptian politics which would, if permitted to develop itself, have formed a material and moral barrier against French ambition in that quarter. The acquiescence in an agreement of the Great Powers to set the control on its legs again is an evidence of maladroitness or weakness which may lead to unpleasant complications in the not very remote future.

It has always seemed to us that the expansive force of the two hundred and fifty millions forming the population of this country is not sufficiently taken into account by writers who discuss the progress of the Russians in Central Asia and of the French in North Africa in tones of alarm. While India is quiescent, the movements of much smaller populations naturally disturb the imagination and occupy an undue share of public attention. But conceive the possibilities which the future may have in store if once the myriads of India were set in motion either for purposes of peaceful migration or warlike aggression! Russia, with her eighty millions, Germany with her forty-two, France with her thirty-seven, Austria with her thirty-eight, could not amongst them find so much food for powder as the Government of India could dispose of in case of need. The four greatest military States of the Continent have not all told more of the raw material of soldiers than the Government of England possesses almost unheeded in one of her imperial provinces. It cannot be said that Lord Beaconsfield, in sending a division of sepoys to Malta, fully realised the magnitude of the forces at his command in the East, but he unquestionably had a glimmering of them, and it will be remembered in history to his honor that he, first among British statesmen, conceived the idea of turning them to practical account for the defence of the Empire and its allies. If Russia be preparing to organise on the plains of Central Asia hordes of marauders to whom, when the time comes, she will offer as an irresistible bait the plunder of India, well and good. The success of such a policy of rapine and adventure could only be rendered possible by a supineness and incapacity for turning to account the abundant means of defence and reprisal similar to that which left the Great Mogul the helpless prey of Nadir Shah. Any calculation of a future Skobeleff founded on the expectation that the British rulers of India will be found as deficient in foresight and energy as their Mogul predecessors will very certainly be falsified by the result. But we may go further and prophecy that one of these days the natural outflow of the Indian populations will of itself effect a great and perhaps decisive change in the political equilibrium not in Central Asia only, but in other countries more remote. In our own generation the Chinese have laid aside the immobility of ages and migrated not over the East only, but to Australia, to California, to even to the Eastern States of the Union. Last week President Arthur vetoed a Bill prohibiting their immigration into the State of New [illegible] has not yet gone so far afield, but he is making considerable progress. He has qualities by virtue of his Aryan blood which make him more desirable as a labourer and a colonist than the "Heathen Chinee," whose ways, it must be confessed, are in many respects peculiar. The Chinaman is industrious, we had almost said to a fault, but he has a habit of augmenting the gains of industry by ingenious thieving which renders him the terror of his employers. When a colony of Chinese artisans was brought to Bombay a few years since the jail was filled with a succession of Chinese burglars who broke out of prison with a skill and audacity quiet unknown to the mild Hindu. The experience acquired at that time has rendered employers of labour very chary of importing Celestial mechanics into Bombay, skilful as they undoubtedly are in many handicrafts. In British Guiana a similar experience has given the coolie the preference in the eyes of the planters and the Chinese labourer has been superseded by his Indian rival. The same result may be looked for in other fields where the Chinaman and the Indian are brought into competition. The Chinaman's inveterate love of gambling and his consuming deire to smoke the opium which the native of India grows for his benefit, make him a much less respectable labourer than he would be if he were free from those and other weaknesses.

We have already drawn attention to Major Fergusson's mission to India to promote coolie emigration to Australia, and to Mr. Rafferty's and Mr. Buck's labours in the same cause. We must give to an Indian journalist, Mr. Henry Cornish of Madras, the credit of having first, so far as we are aware, suggested Australia as a field for the profitable employment of Indian labour on a large scale. In his work, "Under the Southern Cross," published in the beginning of 1880, Mr. Cornish devoted some valuable chapters to the discussion of the subject, and it is one which he was peculiarly qualified to speak on with some authority, for he had been many years in the Government Emigration Office in London, and was quite familiar with the history of emigration, both of coolies and others. His personal observations and inquiries in Australia and his long connection with Madras, the planting Presidency, gave him special advantages in dealing with such a subject. His opinion is that there is a great future open for the natives of this country in Australia. Most of the territory of that fifth continent is within the tropics, and is best adapted for tropical agriculture. With over a million square miles of fertile and nearly uninhabited territory where field labour is unsuited to Europeans and perfectly adapted to Natives of India, the prospect which opens out is immense. Northern Australia is, Mr. Cornish points out, destined to become a sugar and cotton producing country, and must obtain labour from either China or India. Port Darwin is scarcely a fortnight's steaming from India, and land is there being rapidly taken up by British capitalists with a view to its being worked by coolies who can be easily brought over. The Indian coolie has already been introduced into the Fiji Islands by coffee planters who learned his value in Ceylon. Having got so far on the road he will doubtless find his way into Australia, where climate and all the conditions will be in his favour, not only as a coolie, but as a colonist. About half a million of natives of this country have already sought food and wages abroad, and the experiment of coolie emigration has so far proved advantageous to all parties concerned. In the Mauritius the Indian population largely exceeds that of all other races, there being some 230,000 natives of this country or their descendants—of whom 83,000 are women—as against 106,000 non-Indian inhabitants. The emigration to that island only commenced in 1834, when slavery was abolished. There were then in the island 68,000 slaves of whom 28,000 were effective workers. Their value, it is interesting to know, was rather under £5,000,000 sterling. What would be the estimate of the value of the 230,000 Hindus now in the Mauritius? It is to Mr. Gladstone that the present considerable proportion of females to males in the Mauritius and others of the colonies to which coolies have migrated is chiefly due. When coolie emigration first began, the proportion of females to males was ten per cent. only. This produced many evils, and it prevented the coolies, as a rule, from settling in the colonies to which they were taken by supplying them with a strong motive to return to India when the term of their agreement expired. Mr. Gladstone, when Secretary for the Colonies in 1846, directed attention to the danger to the planters of being dependent for labour on persons who were not attached to the soil by any permanent tie. He pointed out that the supply of labour would be more certain if the coolies were induced to settle, and for this object he recommended the importation from India of a larger proportion of women and children, and that, as a further inducement, the labourers should be provided with plots of land and suitable habitations. In 1865 the Government of India and the Colonial Office arranged that in future the proportion of female emigrants to males should be fifty per cent. The emigration agents protested that it was impossible to find so many women willing to emigrate, and the proportion was reduced first to forty-five, and then to forty, to every hundred males. This provision has, as was expected, contributed largely to the permanent settlement of a large number of the coolie emigrants in the Mauritius and other colonies. They are found to do very well, to amass property and to thrive generally. In Australia they will have a better climate than they have found in the other colonies, and a soil capable of producing all Indian products in abundance. We have said that the available area in Australia is upwards of a million square miles. The territory of the United States is four millions of square miles, and that of France 200,000! There is then ample room within a fortnight of India for the absorption of, shall we say, fifty millions of the inhabitants of this country, should they choose to cross the *kala pani* to find "fresh woods and pastures new." We do not anticipate a migration on so heroic a scale, but when once populations are set in movement it is difficult to fix a limit to the numbers which may be influenced by the desire for change. The British Islands, with their small population, have sent abroad between the year 1815 and now some 9,000,000 of emigrants, two-and-a-half millions being given off in a period of seven years. The spirit of adventure is not so diffused in this country as at home; but the Hindu is gregarious, and once emigration sets in, we must be prepared for unexpected developments.

The Anglo-Indian authority to whom we have just referred believes so devoutly in the capabilities and boundless resources of Australia that he looks forward to the time when India will be politically connected with the Australian Republic rather than with Imperial but distant England. This vision does not disturb us much. If the Australian future is to be commensurate with her resources, it will be due mainly to the occupation of her tropical lands by the labourers either of India or of China. Australia is probably destined to be the one country where European intelligence and energy will be aided by the patient and abundant labour of the East in building up a new civilisation. Commercially, socially and politically, India and Australia will be doubtless more and more intimately connected as years go on, to the great profit of both. The Indian peninsula is an inexhaustible reservoir of labour capable of rendering fruitful in the course of a generation the measureless wilds which might otherwise remain undeveloped for centuries to come.

The French have taken rather more than a year to annihilate the followers of Bou Amena, the Son of the Dome-shaped Turban, who so unexpectedly carried desolation and ruin through the province of Oran, while the troops of the Republic were engaged on the military promenade to Tunis. It is something, of course, to have scattered the daring raider's followers, but it would have been more satisfactory to the French had Bou Amena himself not escaped. As long as he is in the field, or rather in the desert, he will never want a following of Arab Cavalry.

One result of Lord Ripon's visit to Burmah [illegible] sioner and the Recorder of Rangoon about the establishment of a High Court as demanded by the Rangoon merchants. The Government of India have now decided that such a Court shall be created, to consist of three judges, with full jurisdiction of every sort over the whole of Burmah, including the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty jurisdictions now exercised over the territorial waters. The Courts of the Judicial Commissioner and the Recorder of Rangoon are to be amalgamated, and these two judges are now engaged in preparing a scheme for the new tribunal. It is believed that the towns of Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmain, which are great centres of trade, will be treated as original side as Bombay and Rangoon are now; and this resolve may make it necessary that two of the three judges should be barristers. But this point is not yet determined.

A Punjab correspondent writes :—"It is generally believed here that the extraordinary interest exhibited by the Mussulman community in these parts in Hyat Khan's case influenced the Government. Anyhow, the Khan has triumphed. He is going to England next spring. Thorburn, the Deputy Commander of Dera Ismail Khan, the district to which Hyat is posted, has been at feud with the latter for years past. Hyat protested against being sent there, but he had to go all the same with a peace-making chit from the Secretary."

"MEN AND EVENTS OF MY TIME IN INDIA."*

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

Sir Richard Temple seizes the opportunity of his arrival in Calcutta in 1847 to give some account of the men eminent in the city at that time, and whose acquaintance, it may be presumed, he formed at a later date. Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Ellenborough, who though gone was fresh in the recollection of the officials, Alexander Duff, and several other personages. We have already mentioned that the author had his first appointment at Mathra near Agra, under Mr. Edward Thornton, the Magistrate and Collector, who, Sir Richard says, was a worthy example of his important class, being "a capital rider; a good judge of agricultural products; a prompt, accurate, and careful man of business; versed in the tenures, customs, traditions of the land-holding classes, and possessing a sound knowledge of the natives generally." Under this instructor the youthful civilian progressed so well that, to cite his words, "through the vista of years I look back with gratitude to the official tuition then received from him." The author describes what he saw in his neighbours, and discusses at some length the events of the period, such as the Sikh war, to the incidents and results of which he devotes in one place or another some very pleasant pages. Indeed, he had good reason for understanding the effects of the subjugation of the Sikhs, for in 1851, after three years' probation in the North-West Provinces, he joined, as he tells us, John Lawrence's party in the Punjab as one of the settlement officers for the newly-annexed country. During his career in the North-West Provinces Sir Richard became acquainted with James Thomason, the Lieutenant-Governor. As in the case of most of his former masters Sir Richard speaks gratefully and affectionately of his administrative and personal qualities. With regard to Thomason he thinks it was an all-sufficient reply to the attacks on Lord Ellenborough's other acts, that at least he showed discernment and sagacity in appointing Thomason to the highest post then in the gift of the Governor-General. Thomason, in Sir Richard's opinion, towered, metaphorically and actually, a head and shoulders above his fellows. After examining fully his public conduct and bearing his own meed of praise to Thomason's merits, Sir Richard says that "John Lawrence in the days of his greatness would often declare that as a civil administrator he drooped his flag to Thomason," and "when receiving decorations in after years, Montgomery said that he felt almost unworthy because Thomason had died undecorated."

From his apprenticeship under Thomason Sir Richard Temple proceeded to try his metal in the Punjab. The "settlement," he tells us, was esteemed as the "blue ribbon" of civil employment, and "to be chosen for it by John Lawrence was an honour which made the pulse beat high." We cannot attempt to follow the author in his very elaborate and instructive account of the Punjab under the "Duumvirate of the Lawrence Brothers." We extract two paragraphs from his exhaustive description of the two brothers :—

> Taken all in all, Henry Lawrence was one of the most gifted men whom this generation has beheld in India. His appearance betokened an impulsive disposition and a restless energy. His manner, though sometimes shadowed by melancholy, was often brightened with Hibernian vivacity. His active and somewhat attenuated frame seemed a prison-house which had been gradually worn away by the fluttering of the eager soul within. Though far from precise in trivial matters, he had a natural dignity of mien. In the field or on horseback he was indefatigable, evincing much endurance in all vicissitudes of weather. In the cabinet he would despatch affairs by spasmodic exertion, rather than by system or method. He was ambitious in the pure and lofty sense of the term; for he wished to earn praise by deserving gratitude. Though generously hospitable, and anxious to maintain the state suitable to his position, he was simple in his tastes and almost Spartan in his habits. He had an imaginative temperament, something of poetic inspiration, and an aptitude for literary culture.
>
> John Lawrence, though possessing some qualities in common with his brother—zeal, energy, resolution "rebus in arduis"—was yet a man of a different type. His career appealed in a lesser degree to the popular imagination. His genius did not manifest itself quite so quickly. The fire within him did not kindle so readily, and, when excited, burnt slower. He had not the same glow of sentiment and aptitude for literary expression. But he was a bold and vigorous writer, as Lord Dalhousie, an excellent judge on such a point, used to declare. He was, in his inner mind, much impressed by the solemn truths of religion, and year by year his thoughts seemed to assume more and more of a religious cast. Those who saw him only during the latter part of his life may have found his physical form somewhat shrunken. But in those days he had a broad, stout and powerful build. His face, already furrowed by the lines which mental and moral effort often imprint on the features, was frank and open. His manner and conversation, though somewhat stern when he was actually at work, were cheerful, almost jovial, when he was at leisure. In civil affairs he was imbued with all the knowledge characteristic of Thomason's school in the North-western Provinces already described. During recent years he had acquired political and diplomatic experience under circumstances of severe trial. He had been brought much in contact with soldiers, and would bestow all the time and attention he possibly could upon military affairs. While he preached the doctrine that civil employment is a profession demanding lifelong devotion, and thoroughly practised his preaching, yet at times he seemed almost to have mistaken his profession, so much aptitude and fondness did he display for the art of war.

We will add a third extract to describe the relations of the Duumvirs :—

> The "par nobile fratrum" did not look at all public affairs from the same standpoint. Henry was proud of his position as President, and anxious to keep it. If only he could have his way in some matters deemed by him to be paramount, or in respect of certain interests which he felt bound to guard, he was willing to lean on the support of his brother in civil affairs. But John was not quite satisfied with his position as senior member of the Board. While admiring his brother's policy in many respects, he thought it to be fraught with some tendencies likely to embarrass the administration. While fully holding his own in civil affairs, he could seldom brook interposition on the part of the President. Sometimes when he had been stationary at Lahore working up some difficult question, his brother who had perhaps been making tours beyond the Indus or on the Cashmir frontier, would arrive at headquarters and raise his voice in the matter. Thus John began to entertain the desire of exchanging his post for one of lesser status, where he could exercise a limited but comparatively absolute sway. At one time it was believed that both brothers had intimated to Lord Dalhousie their willingness that one of them should quit the Punjab, leaving the field clear for the other. But the Governor-General apparently thought that the presence of each was needed for the general good of the province, and that the time had not yet come for parting them. Although the friction never caused any estrangement, still both brothers grieved at it, and strove to prevent its appearance before the world.

John Lawrence's management of the Punjab, Sir Richard believes to be among the brightest parts of his now historic career, and constitutes one of his titles to posthumous fame. After a very full account of his work, the author says :—

> John Lawrence's official life was a continuous protest against the maxim "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte." He was all for making a beginning in every affair, and, in that sense, duly valued the importance of the first step, but he appreciated that step in reference to the second, third, and other steps which were to follow. He was instant in business, abhorring dilatoriness, and declaring that procrastination was the thief of efficiency as well as of time. He was not in the least satisfied with a good beginning, and became immediately intent on following it up. It is a maxim in war that when a breach is to be stormed, the first line of stormers must be immediately followed by another, and again by another, just as wave succeeds wave; and this was exactly his principle in prosecuting civil measures to a successful issue. He would give orders on a particular subject knowing that the execution of them must take weeks or months of watchful labour on the part of those concerned. He would after a short interval enquire whether progress was being made, [illegible] especially noting whether unforeseen obstacles were presenting themselves, or any defects in the operations were perceptible, and so on to the end. It is well to prepare sound instructions, he would say, but better still to see that they are actually carried into effect. It was to his unswerving persistency in this respect that he owed much of his success as an administrator. This principle of his may at first sight seem trite, but it ceases to be commonplace when it has to be applied with sleepless attention to affairs many in number, varied in character, complex in detail, large in scale.

Sir Richard in his book takes up the career of Lord Dalhousie when he finishes the "Duumvirate." In 1856 Temple left India for Europe on twelve months' leave. "There was not at that time," he writes, "any symptom of internal upheaval in India." . . . . "When travelling in Italy during the summer of 1857, I first heard of the thunder of mutiny resounding in a sky which, though not cloudless, had been but a little overcast." Respecting the confusion of metaphor in the sentences quoted it is due to the author to say *en parenthese* that he notifies his change from terrestrial to meteorological illustration, though in our opinion on a purely literary question he ought to have been satisfied with one or the other, and not availed himself of both in consecutive sentences treating of one subject. When he returned to India, Delhi had been re-captured, and the back-bone of the mutiny was broken. He repaired to Delhi to resume his post as Secretary to Sir John Lawrence, who was administering the affairs of the city. Sir Richard only saw the scenes of the immortal done in suppressing the mutiny. He gives some very good descriptions of Delhi and its surroundings at this period. Among others he draws a pen-and-ink sketch of the aged ex-king, from which we extract the following :—

> It was a strange sight to see the aged man seated in a darkened chamber of his palace. The finely chiselled features, arched eyebrow, aquiline profile, sickly pallor of the olive complexion, nervous twitching of the face, delicate fingers counting beads, muttering speech, incoherent language, irritable self-consciousness, demeanour indicating febrile excitability—altogether made up a curious picture, upon which no spectator could look unmoved who was acquainted with Asiatic history. Here sat the last of the Great Moguls, the descendant of emperors two centuries ago, ruling the second largest population in the world, who had himself, though a phantom sovereign, been treated with regal honours. He was now about to be tried for his life by judges whose forefathers had sued for favour and protection from his imperial ancestors.

Although Sir Richard has little to tell of the great mutiny at first hand, he speaks with much more authority of the "white mutiny" which followed, and of the subsequent dealings with the Punjaubi chiefs. He devotes a chapter to an examination of the characteristics and policy of Lord Canning, a chapter which, we believe, may be studied with profit by every one interested in the administration of India, and who desires to learn the effects of the ruling factors of Indian policy over personal predispositions on the part of her governors. Following Canning we have two chapters devoted respectively to study of the characters of "James Wilson the Economist" and "Samuel Laing the Financier." To freshen up these political and psychological essays the author gives us some adventures of his own, notably an account of his deputation to Pegu and Hyderabad. Sir Richard was about this time called by Lord Canning to the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. His work here has by others been very aptly termed the "Creation of the Central Provinces." The author speaks very modestly, if at all, of his own share of this work, but from the brilliant descriptions of what was to be done, and with our own knowledge of what *was* done, we are able to form a tolerably fair estimate of the task which was achieved. Every paragraph in the chapter devoted to the Central Provinces is a graphic picture of the state of society and the country.

From Nagpore Sir Richard was drafted to the diplomatic department, and sent to represent the Governor-General at the Court of the Nizam. The Residency at Hyderabad is generally considered a preparation for what the writer describes as the choicest post in the Indian Secretariat, namely, the Foreign Secretaryship. In Sir Richard's case this proved true. The post of Resident was one demanding no small amount of tact when the old Nizam sat on the throne. His jealousy of Salar Jung are well known, but Sir Richard gives such a personal account of them that some portions of his narrative are worth quoting. Take, for instance, the following account of his first interview with the ruler :—

> The Nizam received us with a demeanour not haughty perhaps, but calm, almost impassible, as if to imply that he dwelt on serene altitudes and we were creatures struggling with mundane affairs; so that we hesitated to break the ice of ceremony. The Minister, Salar Jung, accompanied us, and was made to feel thoroughly subdued in the presence of His Highness; the term "presence" was to his ear an awe-inspiring sound, and for him his master had a quiet look of ineffable hauteur. After a chilling pause, the conversation began in the Hindustani language, and touched upon inevitable topics such as the health of the Governor-General, the season, and the like. Then in order to say something especially civil and polite, I congratulated His Highness on the order and good government [illegible] Herein he was manifestly in error, for formerly there had been much misrule. He had, however, interpreted my compliment to be an indirect recommendation of his Minister, and his susceptibility was aroused. This incident prepared me for finding him sensitively jealous in everything that concerned Salar Jung.

The relations between the Nizam and his Minister are more fully explained further on :—

> Salar Jung did not seem to regard this in the light of a personal grievance; he shared the reverence which his countrymen felt for their master. He seldom was admitted to the Nizam's presence; when he was, however, he would be almost pale from agitation. He must have been quite hopeless of conciliating his master's regard, yet he was perfectly loyal, and would have undergone any labour for the welfare of his liege.
>
> The reason of the Nizam's strange conduct was this, that Salar Jung, being an enlightened man, was anxious to introduce good government into a distracted and well-nigh ruined State. In that policy he was consistently supported by the British Government. The Nizam therefore felt himself to be really under the control of his Minister in all State affairs; then chafing and fretting at this he revenged himself by punctiliously enforcing a supervision in social matters.

But the occupants of the Residency were not wholly preoccupied with the Nizam and his whims, as the following paragraph will show :—

> Despite occasional anxieties, the work at the Residency proceeded smoothly and pleasantly. The First Assistant, Mr. J. G. Cordery, was busily occupying such leisure as his official duties might allow him in completing his translation in verse of the Iliad; the second Assistant Major Tweedie, was translating Hafiz. Thus I used daily to hear literary discussions regarding Greek and Persian poetry.

We have already spoken frequently of Sir Richard's descriptive powers, [illegible] we have alluded specially to his word-pictures [illegible] scenery. We have given numerous il[illegible] of his style, but we cannot refrain from [illegible] some views of the Nizam's dominions :—

> Few parts of the country [illegible] memory the varied scenes when [illegible] of the seem like a picture gallery in [illegible] mind, in [illegible]
>
> "The dome of thought, the [illegible] out." [illegible] cupola, Such scenes are the groups of [illegible] deserted in solitary dignity, denoting a[illegible] with mosques, their stately aisles [illegible] now the warriors returning thanks [illegible] colleges, homes of bats and jackals [illegible] the with cattle stabled where d[illegible] crumbling precepts of Islam—the spir[illegible] the away, by which the Muezzi[illegible] the faithful—minaret whence he called a[illegible] rubbish, the the hall of audience blocked [illegible] the frowning dry fountain, the broken [illegible] unscaleable flanks fortress of black rock, [illegible] gun once deemed escarped by nature—the g[illegible]" now rusting in "the monarch of the battle [illegible] gloomy cave-temples the midst of long grass [illegible] representing the with their gigantic fi[illegible] of Buddh—the faith of Brahma [illegible] faced, still presenting frescos on rock, thou[illegible] forms and colours ing the very life of [illegible] eastern sun, with —the lakes brill[illegible] forest where the their massive st[illegible] where the bear makes tiger has his la[illegible] where the boar his den, the [illegible] of man—the granite regales him[illegible] the cultivated plain masses rist[illegible] their base. with cluste[illegible]

When Si[illegible] to quit Hydrabad, he found t[illegible] he had done, he had not mollifi[illegible]. We have quoted the account o[illegible] and this is that of his last :—

> At the [illegible] the Nizam seemed more dist[illegible] than ever towards the Minister, [illegible] was accordingly increased. [illegible] His Highness as many kind and r[illegible] as could be compressed into a few [illegible] Hindustani, and he relaxed so far as t[illegible] gracious answer. As we left His Hi[illegible], the Minister expressed his satis[illegible] having spoken so respectfully to th[illegible] clear from the conversation tha[illegible] treatment he had so long been recei[illegible] master, Salar Jung felt to the full [illegible] veneration which all Muhamm[illegible] can feel for the hereditary chief.

The au[illegible] portion of a chapter to a brief de[illegible] principal personages with whom his [illegible] Secretary brought him into cont[illegible] of Jung Bahadur and native sta[illegible] he says :—

> It was e[illegible] native statesmen who warned us that, h[illegible] the conduct of the British Gove[illegible], many influential classes will yet [illegible] an uneasy feeling and an indefinab[illegible]. There might, he said, be no ration[illegible] discontent, still a desire for political [illegible] supervene; and he illustrated th[illegible]. On a sultry night in an Indian sa[illegible] sleeper, lying on one side of his couch, is [illegible] by the stifling heat; he then seeks rel[illegible] to the other side. So it often is [illegible] sentiments of some among the natives; [illegible] rule the very stillness of the political [illegible] here becomes oppressive to them, and [illegible] readily sigh for the breeze even though it [illegible] freshen into a gale.

There [illegible] Sir Richard's account of Lord Lawrence [illegible] which is invaluable to a student [illegible] administration. We may just mention [illegible] author is singularly eloquent in defence [illegible] income-tax. When he was about to become [illegible] Minister, and Lawrence about to retire from the Viceregal throne, the latter gave as a parting injunction to the ministerial neophyte that "he should cause the Income-tax to be reimposed if that should be found possible." The writer continues :—

> Otherwise he anticipated trouble for Indian finances; the deficit would continue; the country absolutely needed improvement, and yet it was difficult to induce the wealthier classes to undergo the necessary sacrifices. These views sometimes gave a gloomy tinge to his conversation regarding finance. I promised him, however, that no effort should be spared in the pursuit of his principles, declaring that if possible deficit should be overcome and surplus secured. The next chapter will show how this promise was fulfilled during the succeeding years.
>
> On relinquishing the Government, John Lawrence took a somewhat unfavourable view of the financial prospect, as already mentioned in the last preceding chapter. On that account he enjoined me to procure some augmentation of the revenue by means of an income-tax; and this I regarded as his parting instruction.

How Temple became Finance Minister is quaintly told :—

> One afternoon during this spring I was, as Foreign Secretary, in my Department intent upon papers relating to Central Asia,—and especially some extract translations from the Russian newspapers regarding movements between Bokhara and the bank of the Oxus,—when I received in the ordinary way, a message requesting me to wait upon the Governor-General, Sir John Lawrence. As such messages were of common occurrence, I walked unconcernedly to Government House, which was close by. When I reached the study of the Governor-General he put into my hand a telegram from the Secretary of State in England, Sir Stafford Northcote, conveying to me the offer of the Finance Ministership, which I accepted. Having formerly been Secretary to two Finance Ministers in succession, I was familiar with the work of the Financial Department; still it seemed strange to be called so soon to sit in the chair of my masters.

Space forbids us to follow Sir Richard in detail through the remainder of his career, so we will pass to the final chapter in which he sums up his ideas respecting India. Speaking of the demands of the natives, the writer thus alludes to the question of elective franchise :—

> They will also ask for some privileges which the British Government cannot concede in full, inasmuch [illegible] they will express a desire for representative institutions in the English sense of the term. They seldom formulate such requests very specifically, for, [illegible] ugh they themselves understand the meaning [illegible] representation," they remember that the vast [illegible] ority of their countrymen do not. They perh[illegible] would like an oligarchical council to be form[illegible] om among themselves by some State procedure [illegible] else that the power of electing should rest with [illegible] ducated only, who form but a very small mino[illegible] f the people; but they have never, probably, [illegible] ht out such schemes. They certainly wish to ha[illegible] e power of the purse, which power would domi[illegible] the internal administration, while they are q[illegible] content to leave to the Government the duty [illegible] ternal defence.

In conclusion, Sir Richard poses a series of interrogations on the salient points of India and its government. We will cite the fifth which refers to the loyalty of the population :—

> The fifth question is in these words : is there any dislike of, or hostility to, British rule felt by considerable sections of the native population; is it deeply seated, and has the Government any serious consequences to fear from it?
>
> In order to answer this question, the population may be classified thus, respecting degrees of loyalty or otherwise :—
>
> Actively loyal.
>
> 1. The Princes and Chiefs of the Native States.
> 2. The banking, trading and industrial classes.
> 3. The zemindars or landlords of permanently settled estates.
>
> Loyal but passive.
>
> 4. The peasant proprietors, and the cultivators.
> 5. The labourers.
>
> Many loyal, but some the reverse.
>
> 6. The educated classes.
> 7. The native aristocracy in the British territories.
> 8. The Hindu and Muhammedan priesthood.
>
> Excitable or ready for mischief.
>
> 9. The fanatics.
> 10. The hangers on of courts and camps.
> 11. The mob.

We will conclude our notice with Sir Richard's sixth question, which is to us the most important of all, inasmuch as it deals with the stability of our rule. Before quitting it we will take the opportunity of saying that with all its shortcomings as a history (which it never professed to be), or its deficiencies in that finish which the trained literary artist alone can give (and which in this case is not worth talking about), "Men and Events of My Time" will not only prove an agreeable text-book of India to the general reader in England, but an invaluable manual to the coming administrators here. On the prospects of British rule in India Sir Richard writes as follows :—

> The sixth question is : on the whole, is British rule in a state of accidental equipoise, balanced between forces, some favourable others unfavourable? or is it substantially safe, and based upon a foundation of permanent stability?
>
> The answer to the last preceding question has shown that British rule is not in a condition [illegible] equilibrium politically, and that it does [illegible] fall within the category of those institutions whose
>
> "L[illegible] are kept in equipoise
> By opposite attractions and desires."
>
> On the contrary, [illegible]

---

* "Men and Events of My Time in India." By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., late Finance Minister of India; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay. London: John Murray, 1882.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Burmese Embassy arrived at Thayetmayo last night, and left this morning.

CHOLERA IN BRITISH BURMAH.

A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred along the Irrawaddy-Valley Railway line. Forty cases are reported at Prome, and ten deaths have occurred among the railway employés alone.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL 9.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and suite arrived at Simla this afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, APRIL 6.

The financial agent of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, has been expelled from Egypt. Arabi Bey repudiates the pretensions of Ismail Pasha to the Viceroyalty.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Great Powers have come to an agreement for the modification of the organic law, lately approved by the Egyptian Chamber, which gave that body the power to vote the Budget. The modification refers especially to those clauses which impair foreign control in Egypt.

Turkey has not been consulted in the matter.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, APRIL 7.

The French troops have completely annihilated the followers of Bou Amena, who himself has escaped.

The main body of the insurgents in Tunis has taken refuge in Tripoli.

DYNAMITE DISCOVERY NEAR MOSCOW.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 8.

A dynamite mine has been discovered under the line of the railway near Moscow. Eighty arrests have been made in connection therewith.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The attacks upon the Jews have been recommenced, and one hundred Jewish residences have been demolished by the mob at a township near Cherson.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mercara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The Inch Line steamer Inchborna arrived here this afternoon.

MALTA, APRIL 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here last evening.

GALLE, APRIL 8.

French mail-steamer Yangtse, from China, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

Total	week's sales of Cotton	50,000 bales.
,,	,, Surats	3,000 ,,
,,	,, Imports of Cotton	78,000 ,,
,,	,, Surats	22,000 ,,
,,	Stock of Cotton	835,000 ,,
,,	,, Surats actual	152,000 ,,
,,	Stock of Cotton in London	64,000 ,,

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholera	4½
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅞
4½ per cent. Do.	91⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
Bar Silver	52¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,700,000,	Dec. £1,800,000
Bills discounted	£26,300,000,	Inc. £1,700,000
Bullion	£23,300,000,	Dec. £800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37 per cent.

Departures—Ixia and Propitious.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 6.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	80·8
FRIDAY, APRIL 7.	
,, 6 a.m.	77·1
,, 10 a.m.	88·2
,, 2 p.m.	88·3
,, 4 p.m.	88·0
,, 10 p.m.	80·3
SATURDAY, APRIL 8.	
,, 6 a.m.	76·9
,, 10 a.m.	83·9
,, 2 p.m.	85·7
,, 4 p.m.	84·0
,, 10 p.m.	79·0
SUNDAY, APRIL 9.	
,, 6 a.m.	77·7
,, 10 a.m.	84·8
,, 2 p.m.	86·5
,, 4 p.m.	86·2

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day.

THE office of the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry has been moved from Poona to Mahableshwur.

THE 15th Regiment Native Infantry, on return from Afghanistan, will be stationed at Surat, and not at Neemuch, as previously arranged; and the Head-Quarters and half battalion of the 10th Regiment N. I. will be moved from Surat to Bombay to make room for the 15th N. I. The Depot of the 7th Regiment N. I. will be moved from Surat to Ahmedabad, and the Depot of the 15th Regiment N. I. from Ahmedabad to Surat.

THE Civilians of Bengal propose to give a farewell dinner to Sir A. Eden before his departure for England.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday it was resolved to present an address to Sir A. Eden on the occasion of his retirement from the Lieutenant-Governorship.

MR. BARNES' appointment as Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson is confirmed.

LIEUTENANT A. H. MASON, R.E., has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir C. Aitchison for one year.

SIR ALFRED LYALL was to have left Brindisi for Bombay on the 27th March, and was to be joined by Lady Lyall and Miss Lyall at Suez. Sir Alfred will take over the Lieutenant-Governorship immediately on his arrival at Allahabad, where he his expected on the 14th inst., and will probably, the *Pioneer* says, proceed to Naini Tal a few days later.

SIR C. U. AITCHISON, a Calcutta paper notes, is the first of the competition-wallahs who has attained the dignity of a Lieutenant-Governorship. Sir A. Lyall and the Hon'ble A. R. Thomson are both Haileybury men.

THE *Indian Daily News* hints that the Nizam will be placed on the *musnud* next autumn, and that the Viceroy has deputed the Governor of Madras to act for him on the occasion.

THE head of the Burmese Embassy, the Pangyet Woon, has been to Simla before, and has also visited England.

THE *Englishman* learns from Simla that at the first meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced to amend the Arms Act. "The chief amendment will, we understand, be leaving it optional to local governments and administrations to enforce or withdraw the Act as they may think fit."

COL. STURT, officiating Commandant of the 7th N. I., is permanently appointed 2nd in command of that regiment; and Major Sartorius is appointed 2nd in command of the 21st N. I., from which regiment Col. Sturt is transferred.

GENERAL NAPIER CAMPBELL, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery, is shortly going on leave to England.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR, K.C.B., leaves India by the mail steamer of the 14th instant, on six months' leave to Europe. Colonel Sandford, on return from Egypt, will officiate as Quartermaster-General.

LIEUT. A. C. TOKER, officiating 2nd in Command 2nd Bengal N. I., has passed the examination for the Degree of Honour in Persian, thus becoming entitled to a gold medal and Rs. 4,000.

IT is stated that H. E. Sir Donald Stewart accepted the invitation of H. H. the Maharajah of Pattiala, conveyed through Sir Dewa Singh, President of the Council of Regency, to visit Pattiala, and was expected there on the 6th inst.

COLONEL GROGAN, Commanding the King's Regiment at Meean Meer, whose time of service has expired, left Meean Meer last week for England.

THE appointment of Major A. B. Morgan, of the Norfolk Regiment, to the Staff, will in all probability give a step in the regiment, as he will obtain his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in July next, when Colonel Probart, who commands the 1st battalion, will complete his five years' tenure of command, and so will be relegated to half pay. Consequently should Major Morgan (then Lieutenant-Colonel) elect to remain on the Staff, he will have to leave the regiment and go on half pay also, thus allowing Major Massy his promotion. Major Morgan's promotion would entail transfer to the 1st battalion, should he elect to remain with the regiment.

THE death of Colonel A. T. Chapman, who obtained the command of the 1st battalion, the Border Regiment, on the 25th August, 1880, gives no promotion to the battalion, as Lieutenant-Colonel Dyson-Laurie, who succeeds to the command, will be brought in to serve, he having been seconded for employment on the Staff as Assistant Adjutant General. Amongst those spoken of as likely to obtain the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department is Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. B. Wolseley, of the 1st battalion York and Lancaster Regiment (late 65th), who was Assistant Adjutant-General to the column that advanced to Kandahar under General (now Sir M.) Biddulph, Colonel Wolseley's last permanent appointment on the staff expired on the 31st October, 1877.

THE scope of the order against Government doctors engaging in private practice has been extended. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Superintendents of Central Jails shall not engage in private practice, although they may give advice in consultation, provided such practice is *bona fide* consultative and does not interfere with their duties. By the Medical Warrant of 1867, Principals of Medical Colleges, Storekeepers, Secretaries to administrative officers, &c., were debarred from private practice, and His Excellency in Council considers that the reasons which called for this prohibition, apply with greater force to Jail Superintendents, whose duties involve serious responsibility, and make great calls on their time.

THE accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the eleven months April 1881 to February 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of the last financial year, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 44,71,49,952, as against Rs. 48,39,50,726, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 72,85,70,053, as against Rs. 66,31,87,336. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 9,35,74,822, as against Rs. 8,37,27,026, and that of treasure exported Rs. 1,00,53,938, as against Rs. 1,38,05,330. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 3,69,86,877, as against Rs. 3,77,32,717, and that of export duty Rs. 58,49,923 as compared with Rs. 56,82,876.

MR. THOMAS D. SKELLY, Manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Agra Bank, was entertained at dinner at the Sind Club previous to his departure for Madras to take charge of the Bank's branch in that city.

CAPTAIN H. W. BRENT, R.N., the Director of Marine, assumed charge of the Dockyard at Calcutta on Saturday week. It is said that he will probably remain in Calcutta for two months, when Captain G. O'B. Carew, Deputy Director, will come to Calcutta and Captain Brent will return to his headquarters at Bombay.

COL. OLCOTT, the Theosophist, is amongst the Babus. At a meeting held to receive him, he said that he had visited the other provinces, which were the arms and body of India, but had come to Bengal last, which was the brain of India, and he hoped that the movement which he had set on foot in other parts of India would receive due sympathy from Bengal. The *Hindu Patriot* says:—"Colonel Olcott seems to be a remarkable man. He is completely saturated with the spirit of Hindoo philosophy and Hindoo theosophy, and has practically become a Hindoo. He lives chiefly on vegetables and fruits."

THE North-West Provinces Crop and Weather Report, for the week ended on the 5th April, states:—Heavy rain fell in Meerut, and slight showers in Saharanpur and Kumaun; elsewhere the weather was seasonable. The harvest is progressing and prospects are fair, except in Sitapur and Kumaun. Prices generally are steady, but have risen in Benares and Moradabad, and fallen in Allahabad and Bareilly. Cholera continues in Gorakpur and Partabgarh, and has spread to Lucknow and Fyzabad, but has decreased in Allahabad. Smallpox continues in Kumaun and Jhansi, and measles and fever in Kumaun. There is some cattle disease in Kumaun and Jhansi.

THIS is the not wholly unexpected result of the abolition of the cotton duties, according to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*:—Of course, the Manchester manufacturers counted on splendid results from the abolition of the import duties. We are afraid, however, that they are beginning to find that two half-maunds make a maund. Large quantities of their goods have been shipped to Bombay and do not find ready sale. The native merchants, on the strength of the abolition of duty, offer low rates. Again those dealers who used to ship English goods to Arabia and Persia now prefer Indian cloth, as they no longer get the refund of duty on English manufactures. Telegrams have reached the exporters in England to inform them that large shipments to India are at present not advisable. The exporters in their turn have discontinued their orders to the manufacturers.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* mentions rather a big thing in Catholic Mission Houses, just completed in New York for Homeless News Boys. "It is one of the grandest charitable Institutions of the age. From the boiler-room and St. Joseph's Well in the lower basement, up to the roof which is the recreation ground for four or five hundred boys, there are in all eleven storeys, all reached by an elevator. The building has cost over four hundred thousand dollars and is out of debt."

IT is to be regretted, says the *Bombay Chronicle* that Dr. Blaney should have returned to the task of proving his theory that the death-rate of this city is fearfully on the increase, with hardly a reason or an argument at all better than those used by him when he was worsted in the combat on the subject with Dr. Weir some time since. His present statement, as embodied in his letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, is at best a fancy-theory, a tissue of vague assertions and hazy inferences. Whenever Dr. Cook nor Dr. Blaney quote statistics, says the *Indian Spectator*, the one on cures under the C. D. Act and the other on mortality in the city they go on hopelessly floundering in the mire. Why will they not take care to put accurate data before the public in support of the statements they respectively urge? Have they forgotten their arithmetic and logic? Otherwise it is a mystery how they jumble figures and try to prove their own pet theories. Only the other day the *Bombay Gazette* had to point out the fallacious mode on which Dr. Cook based the cures effected under the C. D. Act. There was no reply. In arguments, especially in the warfare of figures, people ought to stand the recoil of their own guns. But both doctors are unable to do so.

WHEN the last mail left England the negotiations with Messrs. Rothschild for a lease from the Crown of the Rajputana Railway system were still, the *Pioneer* says, in progress, although there was some hitch, arising from the unwillingness of the Indian Government to make over this magnificent property—as it is fast becoming—upon terms not considered to be reasonably favourable to the State. "It is thought in London, however, that the negotiation will eventually be carried through. It is understood that, among other things, the Rothschilds will undertake the completion of the Ferozpore line, already going on. The gain to the Government of India will mainly consist in the great firm advancing them a sum of between four and five millions sterling at 3½ per cent., which will take the place of money previously borrowed at 4 per cent."

IT is reported from Simla that the grievances of the Public Works Department still occupy the attention of the Secretary of State. The Allahabad paper is assured that the proposals sent home by the Indian Government will not be approved; but a new scheme will be returned by the India Council for the Viceroy's consideration, and the final measure—so much looked for by Cooper's Hill—will not be adopted till the end of the year.

THE *Englishman*:—It appears that the announcement regarding Mr. Broughton's appointment to the High Court, in our issue of the first instant, was not strictly correct. What had happened up to that time was an offer to Mr. Broughton of the officiating appointment on the old scale of pay. This Mr. Broughton has very naturally declined. * * We think that Government will best consult its own reputation and the public benefit if it rejects the idea of further haggling over a difference of salary which is, we believe, less than Rs. 600 a month, and re-appoints on his own terms a gentleman in whom it has already shown its confidence, and who has after a trial of five years won that of the public and the legal profession.

THE Punjab Government has, the Lahore paper understands, submitted a scheme to the Government of India for the reform of the Judicial Administration of the Province. "The proposal has also for an object the amelioration of the prospects of the members of the Punjab Commission. Its recommendations, *inter alia*, are to assimilate the Judicial Administration of the Punjab with that of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and include the appointment of eleven Civil and Session Judges, and a number of District and Subordinate Judges, who will take over exclusively the Judicial work of the Province. The ranks of the Commission are to be closed for a few years to the Civil Service, as regards any fresh appointments, and it is believed that the number of Assistant Commissioners will be considerably reduced. There are farther recommendations for the appointment of Uncovenanted Extra Assistant Commissioners to the charge of Treasuries, to enable the Punjab Government to carry out the orders of the Government of India regarding Treasuries. It is probable that inducements will be offered for the retirement of the more senior of the military members of the Commission in the Province, and that the more junior will be employed solely in Executive and Magisterial capacities, while the proposed Judicial board will be open only to competent members of the Civil Service." The same paper hears that the Government of India is mainly in favor of these proposals, laid before it by Mr. T. W. Smyth on behalf of the Punjab Government, but some months must elapse before the approval and confirmation of the India Office can be obtained to carry the scheme into effect.

FARTHER advices from Kabul, received by the Lahore paper, state that Mohsin Khan, the brother of Mahomed Isaf Khan, Governor of Turkestan, is now at Candahar. The report is again repeated that Sirdar Mahomed Shariff Khan has joined Ayoub Khan in Persia, and it is stated that he is in correspondence with the Governor of Herat. It is believed in Kabul that an engagement was fought between the Russian detachment operating on the Oxus, and the Turcomans, prior to the present activity in the direction of Merv; and that it has only been since the severe defeat of the Turcomans that the communications with Merv have been opened up. Akhbar Khan, Khan of Lalpoora, has declared himself independent of the Ameer, and is making preparations for emergencies should occasion arise. The Ameer has held no durbar during the last fortnight, and reposes his entire confidence in three or four persons, among whom are Kazi Khan Moolah, Mirza Lalla Haider and Parwanah Khan. The latter is said to have been appointed to the trust of conveying some hundred and fifty political prisoners under an escort from Kabul to British India.

DR. KAVANAGH'S claim as counsel for Prince Serbojee is set forth in a letter to the Government of Madras, requesting that his client should be recognized as and declared to be King of Tanjore. The grounds of the claim are these: The late Maharajah of Tanjore intended, it is said, to have adopted Serbojee, but died suddenly without performing the acts and ceremonies of adoption; as if he had meant to make a will but failed to do so. The mother and widow of the late Maharajah, with the consent of the then Resident of the Court of Tanjore, caused Prince Serbojee to perform the part of a son in the funeral ceremonies of the late Maharajah. The widow soon after publicly adopted Prince Serbojee, and the adoption was virtually recognized by the courts of law in suits respecting private property. The treaties of the English with the kings of Tanjore were with them, their heirs and successors. The private property of the late Maharajah having been appropriated by the British Government on the ground that he, as absolute monarch, had not private property, the plea was disallowed and the property was restored to the widow; and to it Prince Serbojee is heir. The military control and the civil rule of the country having been surrendered to the British in 1799, all that Prince Serbojee demands is to receive what was then agreed upon, and till 1844, when the late Maharajah died, faithfully paid to the heirs of the kings of Tanjore, namely, a yearly pension of a lakh of pagodas or three and a-half lakhs of rupees, and one-fifth of the revenue.

THE statue of the Prime Minister which Mr. T. H. Bryant is to present to the inhabitants of Eastern London is now ready to leave the studio of the sculptor, Mr. Bruce Joy, and the unveiling will be made the occasion of a great gathering. The site for the erection of the statue is in the Bow-road, where that broad thoroughfare into London reunites after dividing at the parish church, the district Board of Works having readily made the needed concession. Mr. Gladstone, who has given the sculptor several sittings, is represented in his ordinary dress in the act of addressing the House of Commons.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Moscow on the 9th inst.:—Every one is delighted here with a telegram which states that Mr. Gladstone proposes to summon a European Congress to discuss the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austria. Such an act would violate the Berlin Treaty, and could only be sanctioned by a Congress; but that Mr. Gladstone should actually propose it is regarded here as too good news to be true. If Austria forgets her "Hands-off!" pledges she will have to fight Russia, but probably not for eight or ten years. There is no truth in the story that the Duke Eugène of Leuchtenberg has a special political mission in Paris. He has nothing to do with politics. It is not expected here that General Scobeleff will receive more than a remonstrance from the Minister of War. Although he did not say the foolish things imputed to him by the *France*, he was wrong, being in an official position, to attack Austria so openly; but it is curious to see how pleased some people are with his utterances.

THE elephant that was brought to Europe by the Prince of Wales and presented by him to the Irish Zoological Gardens was a curious animal, says Mr. Labouchere. He had a keeper who had taught him to pick pockets. This he did to the great profit of the keeper, but when the trick was discovered, the man was sent away. The elephant loved him and loved no one else, so he rushed at anyone who came within his domains. When he was let out into his paddock, the gate had to be opened by means of a long string from above. The elephant never got over the loss of the man on whom he had set his young affections, and eventually died—it is supposed of a broken heart.

LADIES who like to be well dressed are recommended not to read this para. which is cut from the *Manchester Guardian*:—"In this week's number of *Nature* there will appear, with the signature of the writer, a letter containing a singular story illustrative of the way in which the advocates of vivisection seek to turn the tables on their opponents. Some little time ago Miss Frances Power Cobbe, who has so identified herself with the cause of anti-vivisection, called on a distinguished man of science to endeavour by persuasive speech and *viva voce* argument to gain him over to her cause. Three points were observable in Miss Cobbe's outward presentment—namely, she had an ostrich feather in her bonnet, a bird of paradise on or near her muff, and she carried an ivory-handled umbrella. Consequently the distinguished man of science replied as follows: 'Madam, charity begins at home; when you have given up wearing ostrich feathers, which are plucked from the living bird causing the most exquisite pain, and birds of paradise, which, in order to enhance their beauty and lustre, are skinned alive—when you have abjured the use of ivory; because you know that the tusks are cut out of the dying elephant's jaw!—then, and then only, come and upbraid me with the cruelty of my operations. The difference between us is, madam, that I inflict pain in the pursuit of knowledge and for the ultimate benefit of my fellow creatures; you cause cruelty to be inflicted merely for your personal adornment.'"

LORD REDESDALE'S Bill for the "better recognition of the Almighty" has been the occasion of many profane jokes. When it reaches the House of Commons, the *World* hears that a well-known Radical member intends to propose that members of Parliament should be compelled to declare their belief in the Devil as well as in the Supreme Being. "In all probability, however, nothing more will be heard of the bill. Lord Redesdale has been rated by the Tory peers for his indiscreet zeal, and he will quietly drop the measure."

THE No Rent Manifesto has been extensively posted in several parts of Ireland within the last day or two, says a home correspondent. In Cork a local landlord and another gentleman were seen with a copy of the manifesto attached to their coat tails, being of course unaware of the attention they attracted. The documents were removed by a policeman.

THE Americans have just invented a new machine for making axes. It is a powerful steam hammer which produces the axes at the rate of twenty-four dozen a week, by forcing the lumps of iron into prepared dies or models. There is an apparatus for punching the eyes. The axes are dressed up and sharpened, and are then ready for the market.

IT appears from the report of the meeting held in Paris by the members of the Society of Free Thought, says the *St. James's*, that London is threatened next year with a visit from that body. In the September of the present year they propose to assemble at Rome; and one of the speakers at the recent meeting expressed ironical regret at the prospect of the Pope's being absent during that month. "Otherwise," said the orator, "we should have been pleased to see him in our midst, and to hear him explain himself. As it is," he added, "we shall have to content ourselves with being excommunicated by him." After demolishing Roman Catholicism, the Society of Free Thought will attack Protestantism in London, which, as many will be pleased to think, it regards as the centre and st[illegible] hold of the Reformed Religion. "In 1883," [illegible] citizen Lepelletier, "we shall go to London [illegible] the enemies of all religions. We [illegible] truth on a Sunday to those peopl[illegible] Sunday to walk too fast lest [illegible] ending to business, or t[illegible] to be amusing the[illegible] ecile superst[illegible] dealt to it."

LADY ROBERTS, the mother of General Roberts, died on Tuesday, the 7th March, in her rooms at Hampton Court Palace. She was in London when her granddaughter was presented at the Queen's last drawing-room, the *World* says, and had a stroke of paralysis on the following Friday, remaining unconscious till her death. This will make another vacancy in the rooms at the Palace, and a vacancy too in the social circle there, which will be much harder to fill up, for Lady Roberts was universally beloved by all who knew her.

THE *Narodni Listy* reminds the Servians that, although King Milan did not accept the royal crown from Russian hands six years ago, they owe their independence to Russia; and it declares that they will never accept "the German theory of political ingratitude." The proclamation of Servia as a kingdom, it adds, "is merely a subordinate incident in the great struggle which is preparing between the Slavs and the Germans. When the hour strikes which shall decide who is to rule in the Balkan Peninsula, Servia, whether a principality or a kingdom, will again stand on the side unmistakeably pointed out by her history, her patriotism, and her national hopes—the side of Russia."

GRAND LAMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public are under an obligation to you for publishing the letters of Madame Blavatsky and Mr. Sinnett, and other leaders of the Theosophic thought, as well as for your short article on the subject in your issue of the 4th instant.

I am, and long have been, deeply interested in the movements and utterances of this sect or society, in fact, I may say, I am a Theosophist at heart, but dare not, for family reasons, openly declare myself as such. Madame Blavatsky's recent letter has given rise to considerable doubts in my mind, and in the minds of others similarly situated. The noble lady says she is a Buddhist, and that Colonel Olcott is also of her persuasion. Now, inasmuch as Swami Dayanund Saraswati has forsaken the true fold and is no longer to be looked upon as our Guru, we must fall back upon the noble Russian lady and her able co-adjutor, the American colonel, as our spiritual guides, our Gurus.

But they openly declare themselves Buddhists; must we all turn Buddhists too? If so, they will each in turn be our grand Lama. Now, in such a case shall we be expected to go the entire animal? You, Mr. Editor, know what becomes of a grand Lama after death. He is boiled down and drunk by the faithful in combination with water or other fluids, just as we Christians drink brandy or whisky in combination with the liquid called soda-water. At the first blush of the thing my whole nature revolts against consuming as soup that aged heart which has so often bled for Poland's wrongs, or those venerable bones which have carried their owner in America through so many fights for the abolition of slavery. Still, when the fulness of time has come, and these our venerated grand Lamas are absorbed into the Supreme essence, I shall be prepared to do violence to my feelings and partake of their "Bouilli," if there is no other way out of the difficulty. Only it is as well to know beforehand what may be expected of one before joining the society of the Theosophists.—I am, &c.,

H. N. R.

WYNAAD GOLD-MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many of your readers interested in gold-mining, who would be glad of an explanation of the following piece of intelligence which appeared in your paper of Friday last, to the effect that, "from thirty tons of quartz crushed recently at the Alpha Company's works, an average yield of 3 dwts. of gold to the ton was obtained in the usual way, *and a further treatment of the tailings, which showed a large quantity of pyrites, produced 22½ oz. from a ton of pyrites.*" This is as puzzling as the telegram which, a few months ago, sent up gold-mining shares to a high premium in London, and caused a great fall when the explanation was published. Perhaps Messrs. Forbes and Co. will take steps to ascertain what is meant by the words "from a ton of pyrites;" whether the "pyrites" were separated from the rest of the "tailings?" If so, how many tons of pyrites were contained in the 30 tons of tailings? If the one ton of pyrites was all the pyrites contained in the 30 tons of tailings, and that ton yielded 22½ oz., then the total yield from the 30 tons of quartz amounted to 27 oz., or very nearly 1 oz. per ton, which ought to be highly satisfactory to the shareholders. The para. reads, at first sight, as if the "further treatment of the "tailings" produced 22½ per ton, which would give a total yield of 679 oz. 10 dwts. to the 30 tons, and if that reading were correct, you are certainly right in characterising the report as "more favourable." But if so, what is meant by the concluding statement to the effect that "the want of experts who understand amalgamating is greatly felt?" If the present experts can continue to obtain over 600 oz. of gold out of 30 tons of quartz, whether from the first crushing or from the further treatment of the tailings, they are quite expert enough for me. Shares in the Kaiser-i-Hind, Rs. 25 fully paid-up, are now selling for Rs. 7 per share, and the shares of the two other companies, of which Messrs. Forbes and Co. are managers, are at a still lower discount. It will therefore be exceedingly interesting to all concerned if a solution of this puzzling information can be arrived at.

ONE CONCERNED.

_ The information was taken from a telegram which appeared in last Thursday's *Pioneer*, from that paper's Madras "own correspondent."—ED., *B. G.*

BANK OF BOMBAY AUDITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that an attempt is being made to secure the election of an Exchange and Bill-broker as an auditor of the Bank of Bombay, and that certain shareholders have been induced to give their proxies, probably in ignorance of what I am about to point out, I beg you will permit me to draw the attention of shareholders in general to the fact that an auditor is an officer of the bank; and that no officer is, by the articles of association, permitted to have any dealings or to enter into any transactions with the bank; and that in consequence thereof the late Mr. Cormack, when he was elected auditor, gave up the business of broker; secondly, an auditor should be an independent man and totally unconnected with the bank, which brokers cannot be said to be; and, lastly, that a broker, by becoming an auditor, will know the position of the various merchants who have dealings with the bank; and as brokers are frequently asked their opinion as to the standing of this or that person, great mischief is likely to arise by placing a broker in so delicate and important a position as that of an auditor of the Bank of Bombay. I fully intend to oppose such nomination at the next meeting, and would simply ask those shareholders, who are unable to attend the meeting, to abstain from giving their votes, or at all events to consider the points I have raised before signing proxies.

A SHAREHOLDER.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain W. M. Robbie, sailed on Friday for London with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Haumont. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.
Mrs. Duke and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.—Said Nooroodeen.

FOR VENICE.—Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Graham.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·810
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333

* From 12-30 a.m. to 12-30 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April as compared with that for the 28th March:—

LIABILITIES.	28th March. Rs.	A.	P.	4th April. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,11,966	4	4	30,11,966	4	4
Treasury balance	2,38,91,149	12	6	1,87,20,971	4	0
Other Deposits	2,48,79,821	10	5	2,52,22,346	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,43,634	8	6	9,92,700	9	9
Sundries	11,66,788	7	7	12,43,625	10	1
Rs.	7,35,84,360	11	4	6,91,01,610	8	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,32,001	8	0	58,42,148	2	0
Other authorized Invtmts	43,78,830	0	0	43,82,010	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	75,41,033	11	8	70,26,328	8	3
Credits on do.	1,21,57,880	15	9	77,58,541	0	10
Bills Discounted	2,20,69,188	4	8	2,32,73,460	5	10
Balances with other Banks	6,71,690	13	4	7,58,403	15	5
Bullion	11,15,929	15	3	10,08,767	2	2
Dead Stock	11,94,213	15	9	11,93,205	3	2
Stamps	7,626	12	0	7,441	10	0
Sundries	4,51,456	9	5	3,51,184	3	10
Cash at Head Office	69,61,239	11	9	72,49,925	13	7
Do. at Branches	1,11,03,268	5	9	99,50,144	7	7
Rs.	7,35,84,360	11	4	6,91,01,610	8	8

AT the instance of Count Mastai, nephew of Pius IX. the Correctional Tribunal at Montpelier has condemned M. Leon Taxil, author of a novel describing the alleged *amours* of the Pope, in 60,000 francs damages, and the cost of the publication of the judgment in sixty papers!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

A CURIOUS PETITION.

A COPY of a curious memorial recently submitted to the Secretary of State for India has been sent to us. The petitioner describes himself as Damodhar Rao, the adopted son of Gungadhur Rao, late Chief of the Principality of Jhansi. He claims to have been formally adopted by the Raja of Jhansi on the 19th November, 1853, two days before the Raja's death. After the Raja's decease, an annual pension of Rs. 60,000 was conferred by Government upon his widow, who appears to have been possessed of considerable property besides; but being indiscreet enough to join the mutineers in 1857-58, she was killed at Gwalior, and her possessions confiscated. The petitioner, at that time, as the memorial sets forth, "only about 8 years old, and consequently quite innocent of the crimes perpetrated by his said adoptive mother," was taken charge of by a faithful dependant and reared, to again quote the petition, "under the canopy of Heaven, and in the sad dreary monotony of sylvan solitude." When affairs had quieted down after the suppression of the mutiny, the boy was handed over to Col. Shakespeare, then Agent to the Governor-General for Centeral India, and he appears to have lived since then at Indore as a pensioner of the Government. He was educated in the Indore Institution, and owns "a deep debt of gratitude to the philanthropic and noble minded representatives of the Government of India on this account in particular, as well as generally on account of the moral and intellectual training he received under their tutelary care and parental supervision." He was granted an allowance of Rs. 150 per month, and thus commenced "the second period of the petitioner's most eventful life under auspices which were by no means unfavourable even for attaining what is called the *Summum Bonum* of temporal existence." But he got into debt, and though his pension was increased to Rs. 200 a month, and Government paid Rs. 5,000 of his liabilities, he is still some six or seven thousand rupees to the bad, and having married a wife and "by the grace of God become the father of a son and heir" by which events his "monthly expenditure has been enormously increased without a commensurate increase in his monthly allowance" he is led to make bitter complaint of "all his sublunary anxieties and intolerable miseries and hardships that are unknown even to the most vulgar being that lives on the face of this earth." Having thrown out, *en passant*, a hint that it would probably be cheaper to Government in the end to make over the value of his adoptive parents' private property—about the value of which the memorial is not at all clear, but one item of which is stated at six lakhs of rupees "deposited in the Government Treasury in trust for the petitioner"—than "permanently to make provision" for him "as well as for his posterity," the memorial concludes with the following eloquent passage:—"The petitioner feels confident that your Lordship in Council will condescend carefully to consider the *pros* and *cons* in the case under notice, and will be graciously pleased to grant that redress to the petitioner which the deplorable circumstances of his most extraordinary and eventful life justly deserve. To be kept in torturing suspense as to the very means of subsistence so far as the petitioner's posterity is concerned, and to be unable to obtain information from reliable sources even as regards the un-disturbed continuance of his monthly allowance, are facts which engross his serious attention and which cannot be connived at, especially at a time when the Supreme Government gives him to understand in unequivocal terms, that they decline to interfere in the matter. Such a vacillating state of things or such intolerable suspense as regards the very foundation on which the stupendous fabric of his temporal felicity can alone be constructed, is more unbearable than death itself; for when the fabric in question has been tottering to its very foundation before his very eyes, there is no knowing how many kinds of wordly anxieties will unceasingly prey upon his mind and almost prompt him to sink into oblivion, or to prefer an untimely death to the miserable existence of a most preposterous type. Such suicidal sentimentalism the petitioner has been labouring for a long time persistently to ignore *in toto*; and he quite reasonably entertains the only hope of obtaining redress at your Lordship's hands at no distant date."

The prayer of the petition has already been preferred to the Government of India, who decline to interfere in the matter; but Damodhur Rao evidently expects better things of Lord Hartington.

SIR RICHARD MEADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—In your issue of the 28th March appears an article headed, "Sir Richard Meade." As one who has been acquainted with that gallant officer since 1840, and as his return to India is not at all probable, will you kindly give a place to the following description of a very gallant act performed by Sir Richard as far back as 1840, when he was a Subaltern in the late 65th Regiment N. I. (now the 10th N. I.), stationed at the time at Khyouk Phyoo in Arracan? The officers' bungalows at that station were built in line some hundred yards apart, facing the beach. A good bathing house has been erected, as bathing was a favourite recreation every morning after parade. Sharks abound in the harbour, but the danger attending bathing seems never to have been realised. The cry of "Shark! Shark!" was frequently raised when bathing, when one and all used to leave the water, helter-skelter, and rush to *terra firma*. One morning, as customary, bathing took place, the strong and most expert swimmers striking out some hundred yards, and rounding a bouy in the harbour, placed their to guide ships into port. Lieutenant Meade and Captain Lumsden (the latter an officer in Civil employ as Assistant Commissioner) were able swimmers, and whilst in the act of swimming round the buoy in company, a large shark attacked Lumsden, seized him by the thigh, lacerating and denuding it of flesh to the very bone. Meade gallantly swam to his rescue, drave the shark off, caught Lumsden in his left arm, and with his right struck out manfully towards shore. A sad sight it was to see poor Lumsden being carried up to the bathing house, frightfully mangled and bleeding to death, as the femoral artery in his thigh had been severed. Bathing after this terrible accident ceased for a time, but was renewed again, as if nothing untoward had ever happened. The facts herein narrated have never before appeared in print, as no one survives of those who witnessed the sad occurrence, save Sir Richard Meade, and he who writes this.

HILLS NORTH OF DEYRAH.

BENGAL.

THE THUNDER.—Reports are prevalent in town that the search for the Thunder this time is likely to be a success,—that the diver has actually closed a contract for a remuneration of nine lakhs if he makes a find, and that a local firm of cabinet-makers have risked the whole expenses on the condition of a clear division of the treasure if found. *Statesman.*

A RUMOUR.—The Dhaka paper states that a detachment of the 12th N. I., at Kachar, is under orders to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice, should its presence be deemed necessary on the frontier. It is supposed that this is in connexion with possible, and, indeed, apparently, probable complications with Burmah, in relation to the line of demarcation between that province and Manipur.—*Englishman.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A few days ago, a Mahommedan, whose name and residence are unknown, was run over by a down train and killed between Gushkara and Bhedia stations on the chord line of the East Indian Railway. The man is said to have been about 34 years of age and five feet three inches in height; he wore an ordinary dhotee, and a Bombay bed-sheet was wrapped ronnd his body.—*Englishman.*

RAID BY BURMESE DACOITS.—A telegram from Rangoon, dated April 4, to the *Statesman*, says:—The Inspector-General of Police has received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner of Tonghoo that a gang of eight dacoits had entered his district from Upper Burmah, and dacoited several small villages. The rural police, headed by Swa Goung, pursued the dacoits and shot the leader, who proved to be a notorious outlaw named Pawdin, who has been wanted for years. Another dacoit was wounded, and a portion of the stolen property recovered. The village police behaved well, and Goung will be rewarded.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.—The *Calcutta Review* for April contains articles by Mr. H. G. Keene—on "The Indian Services;" Jogendro Chunder Ghosh—on the Village Community of Bengal and Upper India; Mr. Robert Cust—on French Conquests in Northern Africa during the last 50 years (which Mr. Cust considers will end in the absorption by France of Morocco and Tripoli); the Rev. J. E. Scott—on Indian Mission; Mr. R. C. Temple—on Hindu songs and catches in Northern India villages; Mr. Arthur Harrington—on Economic Reform in Rural Districts; Mr. C. J. Rodgers,—on the Insanitary State of Umritsar; and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra—on the Bisen Talukdars of Northern Oudh.

DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—A man, his wife and two sons, were drugged and robbed, a few nights ago at Mussoori Bazaar, in the district of Patna, by a Mahommedan traveller, who is described as being about 33 years of age, and of muscular build. It is stated that the Mahommedan treated his victims to a quantity of country liquor in which he had surreptitiously mixed some *dhatura*, and immediately after partaking of the same, all four persons became insensible, when they were relieved of all their cash, ornaments, and clothes, by their entertainer, who has not since been heard of. It is reported that one of the poisoned family still remains in a dangerous state.—*Englishman.*

ASSAM ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS.—A telegram from Sibsagar, April 4, to the *Statesman* says:—By invitation of the Assam Association, a densely crowded meeting of all classes of natives was held at Sibsagar yesterday, with the object of sending, on behalf of the people of Assam, an address of congratulation to her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her late escape from assassination. There were present Assamese, Bengalis, Hindoostanis, and Marwaris of all castes and creeds. Several of them spoke at length in English, Assamese, Bengali and Urdoo, giving ardent and most enthusiastic expressions to their loyalty and devotion to the Empress, and all with hearty acclamation adopted the address.

A HARD CASE.—Mr. E. D'Cruz, late an engine-driver on the Punjab Northern State Railway, was one of the unfortunate passengers who met with serious injury in the collision that took place on the 17th of Jauuary last, between Shikohabad and Bhadan on the East Indian Railway. Two medical men, under whose treatment D'Cruz has been, certify that he will not be able to undergo any mental or physical labour for at least seven or eight months, from the date of the catastrophe. The unfortunate man remained insensible for several hours after the smash occurred, and in addition to the injuries he received, he lost a courier bag containing money, all his certificates, and several other articles. On representing his case to the East Indian Railway authorities, D'Cruz was offered the insignificant sum of Rs. 50 to compensate him for all the loss, hurt, and damage he sustained.—*Englishman.*

THE RUSH TO SIMLA.—Simla is evidently becoming crowded, and it is a work of some difficulty to get there. A correspondent who arrived last week, writes:—"Carriages and tongas were most difficult to procure, but I managed to push on half the way by Government, and half the way by private conveyances, without losing a single hour. My order was not booked, and when I got to Umballa, I found every conveyance booked, five deep. I got hold of an old ticca gharry, a most wretched conveyance, and went as far as Kalka in that. Many people who left Calcutta before I did, have not arrived here yet. Two Lords were waiting at Umballa for three days, the rush was so great; and a Colonel, who came up in the same train as myself, has not yet arrived; so I think I was rather lucky. There is very little doing in Simla. I hear two rumours regarding the levée—one fixes it for 22nd April, another for May.—*Statesman.*

THE INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.—The greatest display of electric lighting that has as yet been witnessed in India, will take place on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of Babu Kaney Lall Seal's son, when about a whole mile of Calcutta streets will be lit up from the 15th to the 22nd April (especially on the two last days) by the Indian Electric Light Co. by means of 3 different systems of electric lighting, viz., 40 Jablochkoff lamps, of the intensity of about 500 candles each; 5 New Gramme's Differential lamps of the intensity of about 2,000 candles each; 4 larger Serrin Lamps, of the intensity of about 5,000 candles each. The total intensity thus will be equal to between 50,000 and 60,000 candles. This display will enable the public to judge of the adaptability of the electric light for street lighting. It is also intended to have for the Jablochkoff lights alternate pink, yellow, and white globes, to afford the means of judging which is the most suitable colour.—*Englishman.*

BENEFIT OF ÆSTHETICISM TO INDIA.—Æsthetic taste has been of indirect benefit to the poor Bengali ryot in this way. In the United States, where Oscar Wilde is now wandering, one form of æstheticism is developed in a passion, a consummate yearning, to have every particle of furniture, as far as possible, made of bamboo. The result is that a considerable demand for bamboos has sprung up in the States, and this demand, to a great extent, is met by exports of prepared bamboos from Calcutta. The bamboo stems exported are brought into Calcutta by ryots living in the districts to the South, towards the Sunderbunds, and also from the direction of Midnapore. The sticks when first purchased are merely smoothed by the cutters. The skin of the stem must be as perfect as possible, and worm-eaten bamboos are rejected. After purchase by the exporter, the stems are cleaned and then covered with a mixture of turpentine and cocoanut oil, to preserve them from the action of damp sea air or salt water; they are tied into bundles of fifties and shipped by sailing vessels to New York or Boston.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.—The following is the result of the Handicap Match for the Madras Medal on 31st March and 1st instant. Mr. Murray, the winner of the Medal, played well and steadily; otherwise the scoring on both days was unusually high, owing probably to a strong wind blowing. Colonel Low and Mr. Robinson tied for 2nd prize, and that rising young player, Mr. Smellie, came in a good third, and saved his stake:—

18 HOLES.

Mr.	Murray	100 allowed	11	net	89
Col.	Low	104 ,,	8	,,	96
Mr.	Robinson	111 ,,	15	,,	96
,,	Smellie	102 ,,	4	,,	98
,,	Fyfe	119 ,,	20	,,	99
,,	Bain	113 ,,	13	,,	100
,,	Cornwall	110 ,,	8	,,	102
,,	Fraser	123 ,,	20	,,	103
,,	H. Mitchell	106 ,,	2	,,	104
,,	Oxley	125 ,,	22	,,	103
Capt.	Riddell	120 ,,	15	,,	105
Mr.	Campbell	119 ,,	13	,,	106
,,	Cheetham	Scratch			106
,,	Saunders	118 allowed	9	,,	109
,,	Prior	130 ,,	13	,,	117
,,	Stewart	144 ,,	24	,,	120

Messrs Begg, Haiford, G. Henderson, F. Mitchell, MacNair, Oliver, Pickford, and Wilkie retired.—*Englishman.*

ANTIDOTE TO COBRA POISON.—The last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a further paper by Dr. Vincent Richards on the use of permanganate of potash as an antidote in cobra-poisoning. With a five per cent. solution promptly and thoroughly injected into the parts, after application of a tight ligature above the wound, the power of the poison appears to be completely destroyed, and that with comparatively little suffering and little risk of extensive sloughing. The best time to apply the ligature is within five minutes of the infliction of the bite. Two or three drachms of the solution should be injected, and the parts affected well pressed with the fingers. The ligature should not be removed till some minutes after the injection. Regarding the ligature and the mode of applying it Dr. Richard says:—"I have found that the best material for a ligature is catgut—several strands of which should be covered with chamois leather. The ligature should be applied in the manner recommended by Sir Joseph Fayrer—*viz.*, it should be tied round the limb or member with a reef-knot, and a stick should be inserted with a view to twisting the ligature as tight as possible. One ligature, if well applied, is sufficient—more multiplies the pain and swelling without affording any further safeguard against poisoning. * * In the absence of such a ligature as I have above described, a piece of stout cord, or narrow pieces of cloth twisted together, might be used. It should not be forgotten that the ligature, to be effective, must be tightened with considerable force—a loose ligature is useless. The ligation of a limb or member is always attended with considerable pain, which may be mitigated by a hypodermic injection of morphia."

MADRAS.

CHOLERA AT BANGALORE.—This epidemic is gradually increasing in the Cantonment. It has broken out in the Lines of the 4th Regiment M. N. I., and orders have been issued to the Quarter Master General of this station to at once establish a Cholera Camp, as a means of immediately providing for any emergency which might arise from the spread of this epedemic.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 25th to the 31st ultimo, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 215 Hindoos, and 33 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 263 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 287. The deaths are thus classified;—19 from small-pox, 7 from measles, 68 from fever, 10 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhoea, 7 from cholera and 140 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,372, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 34·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·7 per 1,000 per annum.

CHOLERA CAMP AT VELLORE.—As the cholera camp has been broken up, Colonel Crawford, 12th N. I., and Captains Pollard and Walker, 19th N. I., who were deputed to do duty with the 25th N. I., have been directed to rejoin their regiments. Apothecaries Brodie, Western, and Theobolds, and Hospital Assistants Daniel and Govindarajuloo, will also return to Madras, to rejoin their appointments. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the Commandant of the 25th Regiment N. I., to dispose of all cases of desertion during the recent outbreak of cholera, without being tried by Court martial, and the regiment will shortly return to its lines.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO SIR R. EGERTON.—At the last meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, it was voted to present a farewell address to Sir Robert Egerton. A letter was, accordingly, forwarded to His Honor, asking whether he would be pleased to receive the address. Sir Robert Egerton, in reply, expressed his regret that he was precluded by the regulations of the Supreme Government from receiving the proffered honour.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHANGE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS AT LAHORE.—Last evening (April 3rd) the Bombay Mail bore from us Sir Robert and Lady Egerton, on their way to Europe. As we have already announced, His Honor Sir Charles Aitchison took over charge under the usual salute at 1 P. M. yesterday, and at once proceeded to issue a *Gazette* granting to Sir Robert Egerton those honors and distinctions which had been his as Lieutenant-Governor, as long as he remained in the Province. About 5-30 P. M. many persons, European and Native, including the officials immediately connected with the Government, the reigning Chiefs and Darbaris of the Province, and the many friends of Sir Robert and Lady Egerton, began to assemble at the railway station, and by the time the travellers arrived, a large crowd had collected. A guard of the Lahore Volunteers was drawn up on the platform and saluted Sir Robert, who at once commenced saying good-bye to those assembled; with his usual thoughtfulness he went round among those assembled, giving a hearty hand-shake and a kindly word of farewell to all. Many of the older natives present, who had known him for the greater part of their lives, wished him hearty God speed and prosperity, in the flowery language of the East. At length the last good-bye was said, the time of departure had arrived, and the carriages, which had been brought round to the up-platform for convenience, slowly moved out of the Station among the hearty cheers of those assembled, and were taken on to the down line and attached to the rear of the mail train. On this platform there was again a crowd assembled, many going over the railway bridge to have a last look at our late ruler, and here again many good-byes were said. One of the last persons to whom Sir Robert bade adieu, and with whom he cordially shook hands, was his old *Jemadar*, a faithful servant who has been in his service two and thirty years, who has seen Sir Robert's children grow from infancy to manhood, and who looked on his master almost as a father. At length the train started, and, at the further end of the platform was a little knot of men collected, who gave one cheer more as Sir Robert's saloons went by. Outside, the carriage which had brought Sir Robert and Lady Egerton waited, with its escort, returning empty and reminding one almost of the officer's charger in the funeral procession of his master, fully caparisoned but riderless.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BURMAH.

CHOLERA IN BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Gazette* regrets to hear that cholera has broken out at Thayetmyo, and that Colonel Prendergast, the Assistant Commissioner, has had a severe attack.

CURIOUS SHIPPING CASE.

THE Singapore papers have brought us particulars of an important case, which occupied the time of the Supreme Court of that colony on March 15th and 16th. It appears that the Spanish mail steamer Leon XIII. belonging to Marquis De Campo, 1487 tons burthen, and commanded by Captain Riquier, arrived at Singapore on March 13, from Barcelona, which port she left on February 1. The steamer did not enter the ports of Aden or Galle, but enchored outside. It happened, however, that three Englishmen who had been working on board as Engineers communicated with the shore at Aden, and succeeded in getting a letter posted to the Secretary of the Association of Engineers at Singapore. This letter seems to have reached Singapore on March 9, four days in advance of the steamer. The Leon XIII. is employed in carrying the Spanish mails to Manilla. It seems that John Wardrop, John Hodgson, and Thomas Baker, who had formerly been respectively the Chief Second and Third Engineers of the steamer have, for some offence against Spanish law or discipline of the ship, been detained as prisoners on board since Christmas 1880. It would also seem that their places on board had been filled up. On the arrival of the vessel at Singapore, Mr. Heard, the Secretary of the Engineers' Association, accompanied by his legal adviser, went on board, and demanded, to see the Englishmen who were detained as prisoners. He was only allowed to have an interview with Mr. Wardrope, and was denied permission to see or speak to the other two men. On returning to the shore Mr. Heard applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted. The writ was served upon the Captain at 10 o'clock in the morning of March 15, but no notice was taken by Captain Riquier. Messrs. Davidson and Buckley of the firm of Messrs. Davidson and Rodyk, Solicitors, appeared for the imprisoned men, and applied for a writ of attachment against the Captain for neglecting to produce the men before the court. The serving of this writ of attachment was resisted by the Captain. It was served by the Sheriff, Mr. Carew, Mr. Heard, Secretary to the Engineers' Association, Inspector Warne, and Bailiff A. J. D'Souza. The Captain forbade the party to go on board his vessel, and on their attempting to do so, withdrew the gangway which ran upon castors, and narrowly escaped precipitating the whole party into the water. He called out to them in Spanish, his words being interpreted by one of his officers—"do not come on board his ship, I warn you. You have no right or authority to deal with any person or any matter whatsoever under this Spanish flag." The sheriff, however, jumped on board, followed by the rest of the party, and placing his hand on the Captain's shoulder, said, "you are my prisoner." On this the Captain bowed in token of submission, and ordered the Spanish flag to be hauled down. The Captain then explained that he would not allow the prisoners to leave the ship, and that he would not leave the ship himself because the Spanish Consul, Mr. Arturo Baldasanoy Topete, had forbidden him to take any action without his, the Consul's, special permission. A party of Sikh police had been called out, but there was unfortunately no need for their services. The sheriff allowed the Consul to be sent for; but he also sent for the Superintendent of police, Mr. Omanney. The Consul allowed the Captain to accompany the sheriff to the Supreme Court, whither he also himself repaired, and after he had held a private consultation with the Judge, the matter was called on in open Court, when the Hon'ble I. S. Bond appeared for the Captain, and at once took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court. After some argument the matter was adjourned till March 16, the Captain in the meanwhile was, by order of the Court, to remain in the custody of the sheriff. Mr. Davidson asked to have the men produced in court at once, and offered to give bail in the sum of $2,000 each, that they should attend at the opening of the court the next day. This offer was, however, rejected. The Captain, of course, remained on shore in custody of Mr. Carew, the sheriff. There were also on shore Mr. T. Whitehead, who had succeeded Mr. Wardrope as Chief Engineer, and several other Englishmen belonging to the vessel. In the evening the Leon XIII. got up steam and left the port, leaving behind her these Englishmen belonging to her crew as well as the Captain. She was piloted out by Mr. Crockford, the Singapore pilot of the P. and O. Co. To enable her to leave the captain was superseded, and the engineers were taken out of the Spanish gunboat, the Del Duero, which happened to be there [illegible] Singapore. The Englishmen, alarmed at the proceedings of the captain, had come ashore [illegible] obtain passports for their own protection at Manilla, which port the Leon XIII. was bound. Their clothes, papers, and property were left on board and were, of course, carried off in the steamer. They described their life on board in very strong and emphatic terms, but terms which convey to the mind the idea that the Leon XIII. was disciplined on the principles which used to obtain on board of American liners. The case came on again before Sir Thomas Sidgreaves on March 16, when the captain put in the following affidavit:—

"I, Jose Riquer, make oath and say as follows:—

"1.—I was the Captain of the steamship Leon XIII. In obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to one Visqueard, which writ the Court has held properly served upon me, I now declare that the bodies of John Wardrop, Thomas Baker and John Hodson are not in my possession or under my control.

"2. I have been informed and believed that the steamship Leon XIII. left Singapore last night, but I declare that she did so without my knowledge, consent, or authority.

"3. The steamship Leon XIII. is a Spanish mail-Steamer carrying, under orders of the Spanish Government, mails from Spain to Manilla. She is subsidized by, and is under the control of, the Spanish Government.

"4. The offences for which John Wardrop, Thomas Baker, and John Hodson have been confined by my order were committed on the high seas, and I say that this Honorable Court has no power or jurisdiction over the said steamship or myself, or any one on board the said steamship with respect to the offences so committed.

"Sworn at Singapore this 16th day of March, 1882, the same having been duly translated to the deponent by Jose Frederico d'Almeida, duly sworn as Spanish interpreter. Before me, J. C. Mitchell, Commissioner for taking affidavits, &c.

JOSE RIQUER."

The Hon'ble I. S. Bond raised the question of jurisdiction; but the Chief Justice ruled that counsel could not be heard on that point until the men had been produced before the Court. If it were then found that the Court had no jurisdiction, or if they had been guilty of some crime over which the Court could take no cognisance, they would have been returned on board and the captain would have been free to depart. On March 16, as the steamer had left the port, Captain Requier was broght up to answer to a contempt of the court, and as the contempt could not possibly be denied, the Chief Justice sentenced him to six months' imprisonment unless he should sooner purge himself of the contempt by producing the three Englishmen detained as prisoners on board the Leon XIII.

MENTONE.

HAD Her Majesty's engagements allowed of a longer holiday, and could she be supposed to have the craving for variety proper to early life, one might have wished for some other spot in a some[illegible] region, and offering a greater choice of excursions. Yet [illegible] people who have ever been at Mentone would hastily put it aside, even [illegible] had the world to choose from. There is a stran[illegible] indefinable charm about the spot, which seems [illegible] it altogether out of the world. Even in all S[illegible] land there is no region so utterly different fr[illegible] own, or from any other tame, habitable land. [illegible] the vast region of the Maritime Alps there s[illegible] tremendous parallel walls of rock right down [illegible] sea. At Mentone, as at Monaco, one of these advances right into the sea. The old town is [illegible] upon this wall which within two miles of it [illegible] quarter of a mile high. For the greater part of the world's known history, probably for thousand[illegible] years, it was impossible to pass between Italy [illegible] France, and consequently between one half [illegible] Europe and the other, without passing throu[illegible] what is now the narrow street of Mentone. T[illegible] Romans were eighty years fighting for the poss[illegible] sion of the mule-path it then was. As far as we [illegible] permitted to interpret the ways of Providence, th[illegible] awful barrier gave the sailor, the merchant, and t[illegible] colonist many centuries of start in the race with th[illegible] soldier and the conqueror. Greece had colonis[illegible] the south of France, and Carthage Spain, many ce[illegible] turies before Mentone saw the legions of Cæs[illegible] their way to Gaul and to Britain, and soo[illegible] again on their way to Rome. It was always a [illegible] of surprise to the ancients how the Greeks est[illegible] ed themselves so thoroughly and so widely a[illegible] seilles, up the Rhone to Lyons. They we[illegible] merchants and colonists; and they had none to d[illegible] pute a progress which was very beneficial to t[illegible] rude tribes spread over the vast solitudes of th[illegible] stony region. The impassable barriers of Mento[illegible] and Monaco, not to speak of difficulties only less i[illegible] degree, along a hundred and fifty miles of mule-path, between mountains and sea, made Gaul an island, and a rather remote one, in the Roman reckoning. The awfulness, the divinity, of the plac[illegible] remains. The newly-built villa which the Queen i[illegible] to occupy stands on a small artificial plateau, some fifty yards from the railway and about twice tha[illegible] distance from the shore, about half-a-mile from the grim old town, and three-quarters from the r[illegible] vine and bridge of St. Louis, now dividing Italy, and France. It is strict truth that within a mile of the villa there is not a single yard of level ground that has not been so formed with care and cost by the hand of man. Immediately behind the villa come precipices, or inaccessible steeps, ravines, and the beds of torrents. Within five or six miles of it are summits higher than Snowdon, and others, a few miles further on, twice as high. These mou[illegible] tains; including one that seems almost to overhan[illegible] the East Bay of Mentone, are purple, but not wi[illegible] heather, for they are barren and sun-burnt rock. T[illegible] the height of some hundred feet they are all labo[illegible] ously terraced for oranges and lemons; and can on[illegible] be scaled by clambering up the rough terrace wa[illegible] sometimes furnished with projecting stones for th[illegible] purpose.—*Times.*

SIXTEEN MONTHS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Papers brought by the Cape mail steamer Balmo[illegible]
ral Castle, which arrived at Plymouth on March
16th, state that on February 20th the American
corvette Marion, Commander Terry, arrived at Cape
Town from Heard's Island, bringing the survivors
of the crew of the American barque Trinity, 33 in
number, who were wrecked at Heard's Island in
October, 1880. The Trinity, Captain John L. Wil-
liams, sailed from New London, Connecticut,
June 1, 1880, bound on a whaling and sealing voy[illegible]
in the Southern Ocean, and arrived at He[illegible]
Island on October 2, 1880. The barque anchor[illegible]
the island, which is uninhabited, and is situ[illegible]
lat. 53deg. S., long 73deg. E. Until Octo[illegible]
went well, but on that day, during a hea[illegible]
barque dragged into four fathoms of [illegible]
anchors had to be slipped and the ves[illegible]
ed in order to save the lives of the [illegible]
time the weather was intensely co[illegible]
crew were being landed seven [illegible]
limbs badly frostbitten. With[illegible]
landing was effected without [illegible]
night the Trinity floated off [illegible]
since which time no trace [illegible]
From October 17, 1880, the [illegible]
bering 35 originally, rem[illegible]
they were rescued. F[illegible]
crew managed to save [illegible]
of provisions from th[illegible]
by sea-elephant, pen[illegible]
with some sea cabb[illegible]
On landing the ca[illegible]
wooden huts whic[illegible]
whalers who occ[illegible]
of sea-elephants [illegible]
come shelter. [illegible]
enforced cap[illegible]
hunting sea-[illegible]
in fact, dur[illegible]
much fron[illegible]
1881, two [illegible]
George [illegible]
ing a [illegible]
froz[illegible]
5 p[illegible]

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

A Parliamentary return has been issued to-day, showing various details as to the expenditure from the Education grant in England and Wales during 1881. From this, it appears, that the expenditure for 1881 was £2,614,883 13s. 6d., being an increase of £117,667 8d. over that of 1880, the greater portion of the increase being £112,345 10s. 8d. in the grants for the day scholars. The grants to schools connected with the Church of England amounted to £1,252,017 7s. 5d., an increase of £16,913 8s. 6d. over 1880; to British undenominational and other schools, £224,747 2s. 10d., an increase of £9,697 4s. 6d.; to Wesleyan schools, £111,023 18s. 10d., an increase of £3,375 6s. 8d.; to Roman Catholic schools, £125,601 13s. 4d., an increase of £1,720 8s. 11d.; and to Board Schools, £706,429 3s., an increase of £79,347 19s. 9d. The total granted to Church of England schools since 1839 has been £17,846,671 14s. 4d.; to Dissenters' schools, £4,679,510 16s. 3d.; to Roman Catholic schools, £1,447,746 5s. 7d.; and to Board Schools, £3,155,841 19s. 4d.; the grand total of Education grants since that date having been £30,256,344 2s. 3d. From the tables of attendance at inspection, it appears that the total number of schools annually inspected are 18,062, of which 11,589 are Church, and 3,692 Board Schools. The total number of scholars for whom accommodation is provided is 4,839,633, and the average number in attendance is 2,863,535, of whom 1,490,429 attend Church schools, and 856,351 Board Schools. The rate of expenditure per scholar in average attendance is £1 15s. 1½d. in Church of England schools, £1 15s. 2½d. in Wesleyan, £1 10s. 8¾d. in Roman Catholic, £1 16s. 3¼d. in British, and £2 1s. 6d. in Board Schools, giving an average of £1 16s. 10½d.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 16.

On entering office the President of the Republic resolved never to let anger dominate him in the exercise of his public functions The force of this self-imposed law was tested during the recent sojourn at the Hotel Bristol of the Empress of Austria. There are cogent reasons why France should keep on good terms with Austria. M. Grévy was advised last week by M. de Freycinet, and prompted by [illegible]ng and reason, to call on the Empress [illegible] He had twice previously gone to see her [illegible] she [illegible] as halting in Paris. The line he took [illegible] not to [illegible] a visit *puissance a puissance*, but to give a mark of courteous deference to the Imperial lady. She was to some extent incognita, her travelling title being Countess von Hohenembs. M. Grévy did not attempt to force her out of this entrenchment. His attitude was one of many kindness to a woman illustrious by her birth and charming by her beauty, to which the President is by no means insensible. His calls on her were short. Their implied object was to ascertain in what way he could oblige the exalted visitor. As the Empress was a mere bird of passage, and hurried as well as incognita, no exchange of civilities was thought of. On the occasion of her last halt in the Place Vendome her Imperial Majesty practically threw aside the fictitious title which she was in the habit of adopting when abroad, and paid as well as received visits—but not to the President of the Republic. She did, however, so honour the German Ambassadress. The Princess Hohenlohe, whom she went to see, is one of her few high-born friends, and stands in the relation to her of upper servant, she being connected with the Empress's household. M. Grévy felt [illegible]d; but he reasoned away his annoyance, and after the reception of a telegram of thanks from the Emperor, who hoped at some future time to give them a verbal repetition, made another call.

The Imperial huntress is hardly to be blamed for such actions. She has renounced the throne for the side-saddle, and emancipated herself from all the irksome duties of her station. With the most transparent frankness she asks what more, in Heaven's name, can be demanded of her? For a woman of her limited power of reflection her self-knowledge is surprising. She is aware of her incapacity to deal with any State affair and of her crass ignorance of politics. Pictures, fashions, the drama, and most other things which interest polite society are to her matters of perfect indifference. She is attached to her father and mother, sisters, grandchildren, dogs, horses, and some sporting and circus cronies whose advice she asks when she has thoroughbred colts to train for the hunting-field. Her capacity to hate is very limited. She ignores most persons and things that she finds excite her antipathy or anger. Still, she has a few pet aversions. Bismarck is one of them. She took *en grippe* the Petites Dalles in Normandy because she was told some secret service agents of his went down after her. It is true that peasants also menaced her with stones and sticks because she galloped over their potato-fields. Pomp and ceremony she abhors. When she was quite new to regal life she took a childish sort of pleasure in magnificent dress. She now hates French modes and millinery, and thinks that simple raiment the most becoming of any. The habits she wore in the Bois were of the coarsest woollen tweed and her hat was a featherless Tom and Jerry.

M. Grévy found the Empress very pleasant. She as taken a liking to him, although in a general way he hates the Republic that he represents. Her isters take care to keep her in this state of mind. ne of them is the ex-Queen of Naples, "the heroine Gaeta;" the other, the Comtesse de Trani, and e third, the beauteous Duchesse d'Ale[illegible] s fond of hounds and horses as [illegible] and his [illegible] I believe, was [illegible] from the thoughts of the Empress of Austria deliberately snub M. Grévy. She is a woman ideas, one of which is that Presidents es neither can nor *should* regard themselves equals of anointed Sovereigns. The Empress h her mother is a near relation of the King of a, and she has his manner of "taking her Her father, the Duke of Deux-Ponts, is very Not being rich enough when his five daughters growing girls to hire ladies to attend them, he y confided them to the charge of dogs. With e guardians they were free to roam wherever y led them. The eldest, Helen, was to have , as old Duke Max put it, the Queen Bee of tria, and was educated for the function. She ived special care, in which she was unfortunate. hduchess Sophy was delighted with the results er training, and thought her a paragon of court-dignity and grace. But when Francis Joseph nt to propose for her he was chilled by her Imrial manners, which he thought imperious, and oposed for Elizabeth, whom he had first seen ving in a forest attended by a mastiff. She was vely wild being. At first she was dazzled by the rial crown, very much in love with the Emperor y sorry for Helen, who fell back on the of Turn and Taxis. But the wildness and ess got eventually the upper hand; Vienna ceremonious etiquette became intolerable. some years the Empress attempted to please stiff and stately folk. But she was always king blunders and getting herself censured. The ily circle, the nobility, and the bourgeoisie misderstood her, which as she was very proud, she ently resented. An Irish lady, who can say what he likes to her, once complimented her on the eauty of her eyes. The Empress said: "The poor yes! It is a wonder that any lustre is left in them. f you only knew what floods of scalding tears have oured from them!" The apparent break-down of er constitution restored her to liberty. Health eturned with freedom. But Vienna still appears gaol to the Empress. She is always glad to leave t. Her absence extends over three-fourths of the ear. She has no party, and probably never will ave one. Although she devoutly attended a low mass at the Church of the Madeleine, her Catholicism is more a thing of habit than conviction. Going to mass on Sunday is a "propriety" which does not gall her. The Jesuits are not fond of her, nd have never taken her part. Prince Ludwig of eux-Ponts, who accompanied Empress Elizabeth n her wild gallops in the Bois, is nearly her age, d was her playfellows in youth. He is eccentric o, but true-hearted and genuine. Natural history s no more enthusiastic student, unless perhaps it Prince Rudolph. Prince Ludwig holds worldly randeur in contempt, and has gone in for love in a ottage. He is a disciple of Bernardin de St. Pierre; as married for love, and settled his inheritance pon his brother Theodore, who is a practising culist, albeit a son-in-law of the King of Saxony. rince Ludwig does not repent of his choice; but he very anxious to secure the favour of the Empress Austria for his family.—*Pall Mell Gazette.*

DECLINE OF MORMONISM.

AT length the "Bill to abolish Polygamy" has passed the United States Congress, and now awaits the sanction of the President. Former measures of the kind have failed, but there is every reason to believe that this new statute, carefully framed to meet Mormon tactics, will be completely successful. The new law is not directed against Mormonism as a creed. Even if the Constitution permitted it there no disposition on the part of the people of the ted States to persecute the professors of any owever eccentric or absurd, and the Latter s will be as free as before to believe in the Joe Smith and in the authenticity of that go, the Book of Mormon. Their prayus, their churches and their rites, will ected by the law as the devotions of Methodists, or Catholics; but the my will be for the first time effec- Previous Acts of Congress failed Mormon "marriages" were "marriages" at all. In the yer—and the basis of the as our own—the offence of a man already married riage which, were he unding upon him. It was of this offence in the ers, even when they several wives. Nor e that an obvious- husband of one that the crafty his first spouse aw. To prove en monogamy atisfaction of nst this difll persons practically cognised by the in the Poly- or hold of the urors must the ced.

[illegible]

secession, and the tendency to dissent, seem to run in American veins. The vast majority of the people receive an education good enough to suggest to them sharp criticism of all doctrines, but not deep or high enough to implant reverence for authority or respect for erudition. It is a land of free preachers, of wild lecturers, of many newspapers and magazines, and, consequently, of innumerable "isms." That in such a soil a few fanatics should invent the Book of Mormon, and a few dupes should believe in it, was only to be expected; but that an audacious "Prophet" should graft on his sect what was nothing short of established concubinage, was, and is, a strange and startling phenomenon. The American people are not pre-eminently virtuous, but they have an English respect for decorum, an English appreciation of the home. Here was an institution which degraded women, which practically struck the word "wife" out of the dictionary, which changed the home into a seraglio, and for the happy nursery of Old England developed a kind of infant menagerie. It was strange enough that any American girls could accept the position offered to them by the preachers of the new creed; but it was stranger still that the new converts should be recruited from our own soil. It speaks volumes for the ignorance and the poverty of many among us that peasant girls from Wales and our northern counties should leave England with some knowledge of the position awaiting them on the other side. The literal fact is that they were tempted to sell their birthright as future wives for a mess of pottage. A Mormon emigrant has everything arranged for him. It was testified years ago, before a Parliamentary Committee, that the ships chartered for the coverts were fitted up with more care, as regards sanitation and the separation of the sexes, than any other vessels sailing from Liverpool. On their arrival in New York the group for Salt Lake is met by the agents of the Church, and they are guided across the continent safe from Gentile contact or fraud. This plan of complete provision reconciles the immigrant to the loss of independence. On arrival at Utah she finds that submission to the customs of the community will procure a comfortable subsistence, and that resistence or secession will expose her to many perils. In England she may have heard of polygamy, but hardly realised it; in Utah she finds it too late to draw back. As regards the submission of men to the rule of the Church, there can be no doubt that the leaders of the sect have hitherto been persons of exceptionally resolute character, and have acquired control through the means which in all new communities force to the front the born leaders of men. Beyond this, however, there is no question that the dagger and the revolver have been used to enforce obedience and protect the "cause." One Mormon bishop has been hanged for murder, and assassination was for many years rife in the community, although it was impossible to bring the criminals to justice. When judges, witnesses, jurors, and sheriffs were all Mormons, the death of a non-Mormon citizen, or of a seceder, was not likely to be carefully inquired into or judicially avenged. The agricultural and commercial development of the colony also favoured despotism all round. The people became practically shareholders in a large co-operative store controlled by Brigham Young, and were as dependent on him for the necessaries of life as if he were a captain and they the passengers in an emigrant ship; while if they were traders themselves a word from him could "Boycott" themselves and their goods. The Romans under the Pope were not more complete slaves than the early Mormons under Brigham Young. He held in his hands their destiny in this world, and, as many of them believed, their salvation in the next.

Many causes have contributed to weaken this strange community and Church. The Pacific Railway has enabled Gentiles to "venture in" where, twenty years ago, they "daur na weel be seen." The secession of the "Josephites"—the non-polygamous Mormons—has shaken the main body. In Brigham Young—who died a few years ago—the Mormons lost a shrewd and vigorous leader, a strong man of iron will and sensual temperament. He was utterly unscrupulous, bold where courage was useful, but occasionally, as Richelieu recommended, "eking out the hide of the lion with the skin of the fox. When the railway connecting the States with Salt Lake, then isolated, was first projected, the Mormons feared and detested it; but Brigham soon reconciled himself to the inevitable, and had a "revelation" advising him to "take the contract" for several thousand miles. It was worth much to the company to secure him in that capacity for they bought his protection as well as his work, and he made them pay accordingly. This incident is characteristic of the Mormons; they have had a shrewd eye to the main chance all along. In a country where "hired helps" are a source of trouble because they are saucy, restless, and independent, the Mormon elder marries four or five strong wenches, and makes them work hard, tied to him for their lives, because their children are hostages. It is a reversion to the state of the primitive savage still to be witnessed in Africa and Australia, where the many "gins" do all the labour, and the lazy husband lounges the whole day when not engaged in hunting. That there has been in Utah a certain industrial success is evident, for the discipline has secured it. Nevertheless it is dearly purchased by the loss of dignity for women, the decay of all individualism, and the absence of all self-reliance among a community obeying the behests of rulers who are at once tyrants and priests. A blow struck at such an evil is a benefit to mankind.

A CURIOUS RUMOUR FROM SALT LAKE.

An Omaha letter in the *New York World* says:—A Josephite Mormon lately from Salt Lake expresses the opinion that Brigham Young is not dead, but that he is concealed, and will in due time appear to his people and pretend that God has "resurrected" him to lead them out of their troubles. The gentleman in question saw the alleged body of the prophet, and says that while there was a strong resemblance it was not in reality the corpse of Young. He declares that he is not alone in this view, as not less than a hundred of his acquaintances express a [illegible] belief. While here he visited some of the Omaha Josephites, and it was to them that he made the revelations of the plan by which Brigham Young is to create the greatest sensation of modern times. He had many business dealings with the prophet, and was intimately acquainted with him. He asserts that, with the complete organization and secret workings of the Church, it would be an easy matter to keep Brigham Young concealed for almost any length of time and reproduce him when most needed to revive the faith of believers by his alleged resurrection.

STATE OF IRELAND.

EPISCOPAL DENUNCIATION OF OUTRAGES.

A PASTORAL letter from the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. M'Cabe, who has recently been appointed a cardinal, was read in all the chapels of his diocese yesterday (March 12). This document deals with the "No Rent" manifesto, the recent murder of a Fenian informer in Dublin, and the attempt on the Queen's life. In the course of his address, the Archbishop says:

They (the clergy) dare not remain silent in the face of crimes which are bringing disgrace on our name and the religion of our country. A decree which struck at the security of all property, and consequently exposed to peril the faith they all loved, went forth to the country some time ago, and they had seen that decree enforced by the threat of terrible penalties, and its violation punished by atrocities that made them shudder—even by murder which called aloud to Heaven against their perpetrators and abettors. How could God bless a cause, though good in itself, which was sustained by such unholy agencies? How could he bless a soil which had drunk up human blood iniquitously spilt? If famine again should threatened the land, how could the Church call upon her ministers, to offer supplication for their people, if the people raised not their voices to execrate these deeds of blood? Silence might mean approval and approval meant the participation in guilt, and when the prayer for mercy ascended from the altar of religion, "Spare, O Lord, spare Thy people," the terrible answer of an outrage God might speedily come, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from earth." God forbid that they should charge the men who sent forth the manifesto thus enforced by abominable crimes with blood thus wickedly poured out. They were sure their souls revolted as much as his against these deeds of darkness, and he was persuaded that had they foreseen the awful ensorcement of their decree, that decree would never have gone forth. "But," said His Grace, "this horrid spectre of murder has stalked in the very heart of our own city. Has not our own soil opened her mouth to receive a brother's blood? This barbarous murder (alluding to the murder of the informer), to all appearance plotted and arranged with full deliberation in some secret assembly, and committed under the very shadow of the altar of God, gives us a terrible warning of the dangers which threaten society." His Grace then referred to how the Pontiffs denounced those secret societies which had for their object the overthrow of ecclesiastical authority. The injury the unhappy dupes of these associations inflicted upon authority was probably remote and small. The injuries they inflicted upon themselves were immediate and terrible. They vowed obedience to an unknown authority; they converted themselves into blind instruments for executing the decrees of an invisible and irresponsible tribunal; and they became, in the worst sense, abject slaves. They were partners in a thousand crimes which would fill their souls with horror could they calmly survey them, and having parted with their liberty by becoming members of a body sold to iniquity, they were before God and man partakers in its guilt. His Grace called upon the Catholic clergy in the voice of authority to implore the people to set themselves free from these societies; and if any person was at all involved in them, at the risk even of life to leave them, for they know not the moment they might be called upon to perpetrate some deed of blood. He added, "Beg of them, for the sake of their God, their country, to fly these condemned associations." Referring to the attempt upon her Majesty's life, the pastrol says "We must not close this letter without giving expression to the sentiments of horror with which we heard of the attempt made against the life of the Queen. We are sure in thus speaking we express the sentiments of the Catholics of this great diocese. Her Majesty's public life has always been governed by the principles of the Constitution she swore to defend. Her private life has been a model of domestic virtue. The brilliant contrast between the Court of the Queen and that of many of her Majesty's predecessors will form the greatest glory of her reign; and if the day will ever come when these virtues will lose their hold on the nation, that nation can never turn to the present reign and say, 'There was the fatal power that hastened on our ruin;' but were the occupant the very reverse of all her Majesty is it would be a gross violation of our Christian duty to raise the hand of insult against the holder of God's authority. The hand that wields the sceptre may be soiled, but the sceptre is God's."

Our correspondent states that the Archbishop's letter was the subject of earnest comment throughout Dublin. In some churches there was slight noise when the portion referring to the Land League was read.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE TRANSVAAL COMMISSION.

A Blue-book has been published containing the report of the Commissioners appointed to "inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the settlement of the Transvaal territory." The report is signed by Sir Hercules Robinson and by Sir J. H. De Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Evelyn Wood, while concurring generally with his colleagues, records his dissent on certain points. As regards the trial of Boers accused of murder during the war, Sir Evelyn thinks they should have been tried, not by Boers or by ordinary process, but by a special tribunal. He does not concur with his colleagues in abandoning the scheme of separation of territory agreed to at Laing's Nek.

"It is admitted," he says, "that all the eastern natives would prefer the retention of British rule in this country and also that it would benefit them; it is, however, argued that these are the natives best able to protect themselves. To a certain degree this is correct, but we have recently destroyed the military power of the Zulu nation and have disarmed the people. In the interest of the Transvaal but at England's expense, we subdued Secocoeni, and we have checked the acquisition of firearms by all natives. Sir Evelyn Wood maintains, therefore, that the eastern tribes are not so capable of defence as to be independent of our protection, and while admitting they are not so defenceless as are those on the western border of the Transvaal, he submits that the arguments of his colleagues prove more conclusively the importance of protecting the natives on the west than the desirability of withdrawing protection from those on the east side of the Transvaal. Sir Evelyn Wood's colleagues admit the desirability of retaining the eastern territory under British rule and the substantial benefit to the natives living therein and to the eastward of it; but they argue that those in the west, who by their position are unavoidably excluded from our protection, would have suffered loss by missing those favourable conditions which have been secured to them by the Convention. The value of the said conditions must be a matter of opinion until tested by time, and the necessity for making concessions to obtain them is not. Sir Evelyn Wood admits, apparently; but whichever may be the more accurate view in summing up numerically the interests concerned, the question cannot be confined to those named, but should be considered to extend indirectly to all the natives in South-East Africa."

The expense of the war with Secocoeni was £383,000. The Commissioners recommended that the payment of this sum by the Boer Government should not be insisted on. Sir Evelyn Wood dissented from this recommendation on the following grounds:—

"Until Sir Garnet Wolseley subdued Secocoeni no Government was able to obtain taxes from his people, and he occasioned the Boer Government constant trouble and expense, the last expedition under President Burgers having reduced the Republic to the verge of bankruptcy. When we last collected taxes in the country the people were well-disposed and paid cheerfully. Seeing, therefore, that the Boers are about to reap the benefits both financial and peaceful, brought about by the war, it seemed to Sir Evelyn Wood but just that the Transvaal State should give some return to England for the expense incurred.

The debt of the Transvaal Republic under the Convention is £425,000, due to creditors in the following order of priority:—Cape Commercial Bank, £48,000; Railway debenture holders, £85,667; Orphan Chamber Fund, £27,226. These constitute the first charge. The second charge is the sum of £265,000 advanced by the British Government to the new State at the rate of 3½ per cent, with £2 10s. 9d. per cent. added for a sinking fund to extinguish the debt in 25 years.

An appendix contains the terms of the Convention, with a map showing the boundaries of the new State. Another map shows the approximate population of the Transvaal in each of its 13 districts. According to this map, the number of English is 5,030; Dutch, 38,230; natives, 773,700, of whom 364,000 are in the Zoutpansberg, 174,000 in the Waterburg, and 123,000 in the Lydenberg district. There are seven other maps, chiefly dealing with the Keate Award territory.

MESS AND BAND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

WE hope the authorities will shortly take into consideration the relief of field officers and captains from contributions and subscriptions to the regimental band fund. Why should an officer on attaining any one particular rank in his profession be mulcted in twenty days' pay as contribution and twelve days' annual subscription so long after as he continues serving; further contributions being also required as each further step of rank is attained? While all paid there was less ground for complaint, but the thin end of the wedge having been inserted, the sooner it is driven home and the War Office take over all expenses connected with the band the better.

With regard to the mess, to which officers of all ranks pay, we advocate the abolition of the thirty days' contribution and the increase of the subscription to twelve days' pay for unmarried officers and eight for married. The officers would gain to the extent of eight days' pay in the year, while the funds would not suffer, except in regiments in which there had been a run of promotion or exchanges.

As a matter of fact, the condition of both funds depends on the amount of promotion in the regiment, since it is well known that the regulation subscriptions alone are inadequate in both cases, and have to be supplemented by a general charge which varies in different regiments nearly in an inverse ratio to the number of steps that go in the year. The subscriptions and contributions to the band fund, from captains and field officers only, amount to about £90 a year; those to the mess from all ranks to £100. By the arrangement proposed, it is calculated the mess would receive about £ 110: the War Office raising the allowance to the band fund from £ 80 to £ 170 per battalion, in lieu of the subscriptions as now paid.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE INITIATION OF THE VOLUNTEER SYSTEM.

CAPTAIN HANS BUSK, D.C.L., LL.D., M.A. Cantab., who claimed to be the originator of the Volunteer movement, died at his residence in Ashley-place, Victoria-street, on March 11, after having suffered from a severe attack of acute bronchitis. Captain Busk, who was the eldest son of the late Mr. Hans Busk, of Glenalder, Radnorshire, was born in 1815, and was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and proceeded to his M.A. degree in 1844. Before, however, proceeding to M.A., he was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, and called to the Bar by that honourable society in 1841, and even as an undergraduate had taken a great interest in advocating the tuition of the people in the use of the rifle; in 1837, strongly urging upon Lord Melbourne's Government the importance of sanctioning the formation of rifle clubs throughout the country, "with a view to the organisation of an army of Volunteers as the most sure and constitutional defence of the realm." To this appeal Lord Melbourne replied, indicating apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large." On receiving this reply from the Prime Minister, Mr. Busk formed a model rifle club in his University, and from that time forward continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a Volunteer army, though with little effect, until the publication of his treatise, "The Rifle, and How to Use It," in which he again strongly insisted upon the importance of supporting the Volunteer movement. Further to enforce his views, he joined the Victoria Rifles early in 1858 a Volunteer corps which had been in existence more than half a century, and in order to demonstrate the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the large increase of the French fleet, and the growth of the French armaments, visited at his own expense the French fleet and arsenals, publishing on his return "The Navies of the World," in which he gave the only authentic list of the French navy which had appeared for many years. Soon after this he was requested by an influential deputation from his Alma Mater to address the undergraduates with a view to the formation of a rifle corps in the University, which he afterwards, at the request of the authorities, helped to organise. The appeal then made met with such great success that from all parts of th country invitations were daily forwarded to him earnestly requesting him to give his practical aid to a cause which he was one of the first to originate, and of which he was at the time stated "unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate when in its infancy." From that time down to within the last few weeks, both on the platform and in the press, Captain Busk continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the movement, which had thoroughly engrafted itself into his nature. The deceased gentleman also took an active part in local and county affairs, serving in 1847 the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire, and devoted much time to lifeboat work. A pleasing incident in this connection took place a few years since, when a large sum was raised by public subscription, in order to present him with an adequate testimonial in recognition of his services as "the founder of England's Volunteer army." Captain Busk, however, declined to accept any personal gift, and expended the amount contributed in purchasing a lifeboat and establishing a suitable station at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. The boat has rendered essential service to shipwrecked mariners on several occasions, and a few years since the gallant Captain presented another lifeboat fully equipped to the Seaman's Orphan Home at Brixham. He has also contributed to the establishment of several other lifeboats. Besides the works we have mentioned he was the author of a "Handbook for Hythe," "Volunteers, and How to Drill Them," and several other works, besides founding and editing for several years the *New Quarterly Review*. He was in the commission of the peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, a Captain in the Victoria Rifles, a Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission, and had also served on other Government Commissions.

ACONITE.

ENOUGH has been said within the last few days about aconite and aconitine to stimulate without satisfying the curiosity of unscientific readers. Nor is it this time only a morbid desire to pry into the details of a great crime that animates the spirit of inquiry. It is felt also that the agent employed by Lamson, or at any rate, one of the analogous poisons extracted from the same common plant, may at any time find its way, accidentally or otherwise, into our own food, and that some knowledge of its nature and properties may possibly have its practical value to others besides medical men. Although cases of malicious poisoning with this drug are fortunately rare in this country, it is not so in hotter climates, where the plant from which it is extracted contains more noxious properties and operates with greater activity. Thus in one province of India alone, and that by no means the largest, twelve known cases of poisoning by aconite were recorded in thirteen years, besides others which doubtless remained undiscovered. This was in quite recent times; but it will be found that from the earliest period, and in all parts of the world, aconite in its various forms has been a favourite with poisoners, and has destroyed no small number of lives when taken innocently by accident or by mistake.

There are some 18 different kinds of plants belonging to the species called aconite, which belongs to the family of the *ranunculaceæ*, or buttercups. They resemble one another closely enough to be recognised without difficulty; and it is probable that all contain some proportion of poison, although experiments have shown that several of the varieties may in this country be eaten without producing fatal effects. But the commoner kinds, including the *napellus*, vulgarly called monkshood, are intensely powerful in their action, and contain the poisonous essence in all parts of them, from the roots, where it is most abundant, up to the flowers and the very tips of the leaves. The plant, which is familiar to most persons who know anything at all of gardening or botany, grows from two to five feet high, with a rather slender stalk, and produces a bunch of bright and rather pretty flowers; but it is by no means so generally known as it should be that the flowers are sometimes yellow as well as ble. The name of monkshood is derived from the shape of one of the five sepals forming the flower, which rises up in the shape of a cap or hood. The same peculiarity will account for other names, such as "friar's cap," and "helmet-flower," used for it in different parts of the country; but the French country-folk saw a different image in the raised sepal, and called the plant *Char de Vénus*. The "wolf's-bane" seems to be a different variety, the *lycoctonum*, which is most common in Switzerland. This and other mountainous regions are probably the most natural home of the aconite, for its generic name, which is of Greek origin, is taken by a very slight change from *acone*, a stone. The ancients, who had a very high opinion of the plant as a poison, had invented a characteristic story to account for its first appearance. They declared that Hercules, when he seized the monster Cerberus, as he was guarding the entrance to the infernal regions, and with fierce grasp compressed his throat, caused a foam to issue from it which fell on the ground and gave birth to the aconite. It was supposed that the descent of the demigod to Hades took place at Heraclea, in Pontus; and the myth derived some support amongst the superstitious from the fact that monkshood grew very abundantly in this particular spot. Whether Mithridates, the celebrated King of Pontus, fortified himself by antidotes against this as against other poisons we do not hear; but if he did he was cleverer than any of our modern doctors. It is clear that most other nations of early Europe, as well as the Greeks and Romans, were well acquainted with the uses of aconite; for, in their first conflicts with the civilised armies, both Gauls and Germans were found to use the extract for poisoning their arrows and darts. In Nepaul, where the virulent species called *ferox* grows, it is called *napee*, and is very commonly employed for criminal purposes, whilst in other parts of India another kind, called *heterophyllum*, is almost equally formidable under the name of "butees."

The medical and chemical properties of aconite have been, as a celebrated writer declared thirty-five years ago, "much misunderstood," and "its medico-chemical history has been very imperfectly studied." Nor can it be said that since that time a great deal of new knowledge has been gained. Certainly, had it not been for vivisectionist experiments, which were freely conducted by Sir Robert Christison and his successors, we should know hardly anything of the action of the various extracts from this deadly herb. The human deaths which have been caused by it divide themselves into two classes—the accidental and the criminal. Of the former kind may be mentioned the case of a child who ate a few leaves of the plant while walking in a garden, and, notwithstanding the speedy arrival of a doctor, died within two or three hours. Cases of error are much more common than those of mere carelessness. Most often it is the root which has been mistaken for horseradish, and has done the mischief, as at Dingwall, where in 1856 three persons died from taking "horse-radish sauce" compounded of it. On another occasion it was eaten by twelve persons in mistake for scurvy grass, but of these only two died. Three men took it by mistake for lovage, and two of them died, while the other, who had shown the most violent symptoms, went into frantic delirium and was ultimately saved.

The most celebrated of the criminal cases before the present were the murders perpetrated by M'Cormack and Pritchard, and the suicide of Hunt. In M'Cormack's case, tried at Monaghan, in 1841, a woman took powdered root of aconite, and, mixing it with pepper, sprinkled some vegetables, which she set before her husband. Dr. Geoghegan, who made the analysis, concluded in favour of a conviction, but no aconitine could actually be found in the body. However, the general circumstances of the case were such as to lead to a conviction, and the woman afterwards confessed. Dr. Pritchard, in 1865, was tried and convicted at Glasgow for poisoning his mother-in-law and his wife with aconitine and other poisons, such as antimony. But in this case, too, the general evidence was more relied upon than the medical analysis, and it may be doubted, especially as regards the aconitine administered, whether the medical testimony, unless strongly supported by other facts, would have been of much service. In that, as in the present case, the agent employed was not aconite properly so called, but aconitine, which is the essential element of poison contained in the plant. This pure extract, obtained by chemical means from the dried root or leaves, is described as a white pulverulent substance, soluble, but not volatile, and having a "tremendous activity." Subsequent experience has confirmed Sir R. Christison's original idea, that it was "the most subtle of all poisons." It is, however, very variable in strength, and this variation seems to depend not only on the climate, and heat, or upon the comparative yield of different varieties of the plant, but upon some more arbitrary laws. It is thus that a very small dose will sometimes do more mischief than one double its size; and thus also one may explain the fact that a poisonous dose of aconitine, if it was given by Dr. Lamson at Shanklin, should have failed to produce death, although, according to the usually accepted theories, the quantity would have been sufficient. It is worth noting that this poison, unlike many others, is equally dangerous whether taken into the stomach or injected into a wound; and, accordingly, if the poisoned arrow which pierced Edward I. was prepared with aconite, the danger incurred by his Queen in sucking the wound was not so slight as some historians have wished to make out.—*Globe.*

VICARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Daily Telegraph.*

SIR—There is a little stroke of business going to be done next Friday in the little town of Uxbridge, against which I beg to record a little protest. It is a public auction of a very small personalty professedly for the benefit of the Crown; but I apprehend the proceeds will go to another branch of the revenue. This sale and the threatened appropriation of certain money which was regarded by the deceased holder as trust-money arose out of the following circumstances: The Rev. W. Orr, a Nonconformist minister, wrote, with his own hand, Aug. 6, 1881, a will, containing a just and proper disposition of his small property. He bequeathed £50 to New College, Hampstead £50 in three sums to three poor Christian women who had been his housekeepers at different periods; a few of his choicest books to clerical friends; his gold watch and chain to a Miss Ellen Orr; and the balance, after payment of expenses, to a Mrs. W. Orr. But as to a sum of £300, he did not bequeath it but directed it to be returned to Miss Sarah Peters; and he appointed a Mr. Harris his executor. Mr. Orr showed this will at various times to several persons who knew his handwriting; and its contents became public. They even reached the three poor housekeepers; and that is a sad feature of the case at present. A few days before Mr. Orr died, a dear friend of his learned that his will was not attested and advised him to repair that omission. Mr. Orr assented, but death surprised him before he could execute his declared purpose. He died Feb. 7. 1882, deeply mourned by his own flock and revered by all good Christians in the town of Uxbridge.

He had no relations in law. His will was attested in fact, by half a dozen witnesses, but not, in law, "by two," and therefore his property lay at the mercy of what cuckoos still call "the Crown," but accuracy—if such a bird of paradise existed in England—would call "the Revenue."

However, high-minded men, acting in the name of the Crown, have of late been very shy of confiscating even in cases of felony, and as Mr. Orr was not a felon, but only a saint and an Irishman, and therefore could not, *ex vi terminorum*, be a man of business, we hoped that the Lords of the Treasury would respect his solemn wishes, since they are as clear, and clearer, than if the will had been drawn by a lawyer's clerk and signed by two witnesses.

Accordingly the matter went before the Lords of the Treasury in two forms.

1. Sarah Peters petitioned for the return of her £300, as above.

2. Mr. Harris, executor, offered to act and discharge all the debts, expenses, and legacies, if the Lords of the Treasury would forego their claim.

Miss Peters tells me she has received no reply.

Mr. Harris has heard only from the Solicitor of the Treasury, ordering an immediate sale of the property—with one exception. His vicarious Majesty, the Solicitor for the Treasury, accords to the executor the right to withhold the choice books, but not the right to whithhold the gold watch and chain, which were as solemnly bequeathed to a person specified as the books were. Now, I did not expect this Imperial edict and high-minded, though illogical, distinction to be signed by the chief of that bureau, for he has valued books far more than gold from his youth up until now. But, by what I can learn the edict is not signed by any Lord of the Treasury whatever. It is clear on the face of things that neither the petition of Miss Peters nor the proposal of Mr. Harris *has* been laid before the Lords of the Treasury, or considered by responsible men. Yet prompt action is taken at once by vicarious rapacity. There is no vice in any of the individuals concerned; it is merely a vicious system. The Solicitor of the Treasury would not pounce upon this property for his personal benefit; the Lords of the Treasury will bring their understandings and their consciences to bear on the matter—after a few months or years; and will probably decide in favour, not of English law, but of Continental law and universal morality, both of which support this deceased clergyman's will written by his own hand and shown to his friends. But, meantime, this harsh auction, ordered with inconvenient and indecorous haste, over a new-made grave—this present activity of vacarious greed and dead silence as to equity to come—have shocked and revolted a thousand mourners, and cruelly disappointed the humbler legatees as well as excited some public odium. I do not wish to inflame their feelings, but to suggest their removal. Therefore, as my views are always unintelligible to the clerks and secretaries, the duffers, the buffers, and the agents of a public office, and I can no more get a manuscript past that incarnate rampart of "vicaria" than Miss Peters or Mr. Harris can, will you kindly allow me to approach the magnates of the Treasury by the only *direct* road I know—viz., the columns of a great public journal? I think, my lords, it would be well to let the people know without delay that you intend personally to consider the question whether or not, under the peculiar circumstances, any portion of this deceased clergyman's estate, except the amount of legacy duty, shall be finally appropriated by the State; and as regards the gold watch and chain, it is not too late to withdraw them from the coming sale; and I hope you will concede this favour, because, if they are thrown into the melting-pot of the Treasury next Friday, for not being hexaglot bibles, it may be difficult, even should Dr. Stevenson vochsafe his aid, to reintegrate and reconstruct the component parts so as to recover their value to the legatee. To her they are not so many ounces of jeweller's gold, but the souvenir of one who never wasted time, yet lived for eternity.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES READE.

AN ELEPHANT OFF HIS HEAD.

DEAR ATLAS,—Receive, if you will, this brief account of the manners and customs of an elephant in one of those temporary seizures of violence to which the males are subject. As authenticity is everything in a narrative of the kind, I am permitted to say that the facts are guaranteed by Surgeon-General Tresidder, now of West Dulwich, who was an eye-witness of the circumstances which occurred, or had immediate knowledge of their occurrence.

Mola Buksh belonged to the Maharaja of Benares, and was lent by him one January to a small shooting party in South Mirzapur, consisting of three gentlemen, two of whom had with them their wives and children. He was without tusks, of great size and of what amateurs called beautiful points; stanch with tiger, trained and tractable, but credited from the first known of him with an uncertain temper. On the 15th of the month he took part in an expedition into the jungle; pelted a wounded tiger in a ravine with clods till the brute charged and fastened on his ear; then got his foe between his legs, and kicked him from hind-foot to fore-foot, and back again, till he was done for. On the 19th, he carried some of the party, including two ladies, for an outing, nothing unusual being observable in his manner, except a rather excited rivalry with a horse which was cantering by his side. On arriving in camp, he was fed as usual by female hands, and his affectation humoured of having the biscuit put actually into his mouth. He had, however, about him rather a menagerie smell, for which a bathe in a neighbouring river was prescribed. In perfect peace of mind all retired to rest. But at midnight came the cry, Mola Buksh has killed his mahout!' This was true, but it was generally thought the act was accidental. The paroxysms had come on him about 2 a. m.; he at once tore himself loose, and went in search of his second attendant. This man was a purloiner of grain, inattentive, and cruel, and greatly detested by the animal. The mahout and his deputy were sleeping side by side, under a tree, shrouded in their coverlets as the manner of the country is. Mola knelt on his enemy and killed him, and, perhaps, in attempting to rise, slipped on to the mahout, who was a drunkard and not likely to be easily awakened, or to think of rolling aside. At any rate, some hours afterwards, when the animal returned and saw the bodies, he only looked down at that of the mahout, but seized the other and tossed it hither and thither. All was alarm, naturally, in the camp. Cots were slung up in the trees—one fortunately a banian—and the ladies and children put in comparative safety. Morning was anxiously looked for. When it came however, the coast was clear. Mola Buksh was passing his time in wrecking a village at some little distance, unroofing the houses and plundering the sweetmeats and grain. The other elephants had been driven into the jungle; the men were armed and vigilant, the servants on the watch. As no alarm was given, a forced march was determined on, and off the whole party set for and encampment ten miles off. This was reached in safety, but the elephant was soon in pursuit, upset the camels, loads and all, on the road; flung to right and left the burdens deserted by the flying coolies; caught up two unhappy lingerers and killed them both; and pounded away over the hill stones with madness in his head and the unnatural activity of over-heated excitement in his limbs. The anxious friends were seated on trunks, watching their growing encampment, when the shout arose, 'Mola is coming!' And sure enough, headlong down a steep pitch, just descended with every caution by the party, swung into view the reckless mammoth, as if the fiends were closed behind him. That was a moment indeed! Wives, ayahs, and children were hurried to trees scarcely of adequate height, and the men and the servants took their places for defence, beside them. But one—I shall certainly name him—Wigram Money, magistrate of Mirzapur, advanced on the little plain before the tents alone to meet the approaching brute. He received Mola Buksh at fifty yards with his first barrel, and the ball struck the centre of the forehead. This stopped him, and a second made him turn again towards the hill. He was pursued on horseback, and though he doubled round and again approached the tents, he remembered his lesson; and, indeed, though he dogged the hurried marches of the party, appearing suddenly and causing great alarm, for the next day or two, he seemed to have a dread of coming quite close. The distances he travelled were scarcely credible: by light and in the dark, it was one excited and destructive raid, without exhaustion and without repose. He tore off roofs, he tore up wheat, he devoured or scattered the contents of shops. The villagers—men and women, children and old people—fled before him. He invaded two other sporting-camps besides the one he was first attached to, tossing the equipments about, maddening the horses, and at times surprising some unfortunate attendant. He harassed the Maharaja himself on the line of march, pushing over his camels and breaking his furniture, and forced the prince to save himself by sheer galloping, in a country palace.

One of his last feats was this. A ranee of high birth was on a pilgrimage to Benares. She was encamped in a grove. Red-and-white striped tents were enclosed by the canvas walls; in the innermost was she herself. The tag-rag entourage of native rank encircled her. A seedy sepoy or so, with shakoes over their tied-up heads, and old unloaded flint-muskets, stood about. There was a rush of cattle and peasants down the road, dust in clouds, and a cry of 'The elephant!' The ranee's currish hirelings left her. Mola Buksh levelled all opposing obstacles, and stood before the miserable princess herself. The slave-girls had hidden themselves. The old lady fled to her palankeen. The mad animal tore her from behind it, and put her to death. He feasted on a heap of cakes which had been prepared for the shrines of the holy city. A Brahmin crept in to see what the fate of his mistress had been. Mola seized him, and destroyed him, and flung him on the road, where his body was seen by my informant.

On the 27th the fit subsided, and Mola Buksh walked into his stables at Ramnuggur, the fort of his master, near Benares, glad to have his wounds attended to. He had been a week on the loose,—had killed twenty persons and wounded others, and had destroyed a great deal of property. Morals to stories are dull appendages; but I surely may say such an occurrence would create some excitement in the neighbourhood of Primrose Hill.—*A toi toujours.*

PAUL BENISON.

—*The World.*

A STRANGE DUEL.

NOT long ago two young fellows, journeymen bronzesmiths, were sitting in a small Warsaw cafe, playing dominoes. A glass half full of liquor stood on the table between them, and one or two of their fellow-workmen were looking on at the game with evident interest. There was little in the appearance of the group to attract especial attention—still less to suggest the improbable notion that the four youths composing it were two duellists and their seconds, or that the stake of the domino-match was a human life. Presently, however, the game having come to a conclusion, the younger of the two players, a lad of sixteen named Stanislas Julian, lifted the glass to his lips and drank off its contents at a draught. Five minutes later he was a corpse. The wretched boys had quarrelled and agreed to fight a duel in such sort that the death of one or the other must ensue. Having placed themselves in the hands of two seconds, these latter arranged that their principals should play a "set" of three games at dominoes, upon the solemn understanding that the loser should swallow a dose of the deadliest poison procurable. This hideous compact was carried out to the latter, nor did any of the surviving persons concerned in it, when interrogated by the police authorities before whom they were subsequently brought, betray the least remorse for their share in the ghastly transaction. Julian's, adversary, indeed, boldly avowed that, had he lost the match, he would have fulfilled his pledge to drink the poison as faithfully as had his dead antagonist; and the seconds protested that they had only "done their duty in seeing the duel fairly fought out according to the conditions settled beforehand.—*Daily Telegraph.*

COFFEE.

AN interesting and most important document relating to the consumption of coffee in the United Kingdom has recently been issued by Mr. H. Pasteur, of Mincing Lane. It appears that in 1847 and 1848 duty was paid upon over 37,000,000 lbs. of coffee for home consumption, and that during the past year, with an increase of population on 1848 of at least 10,000,000, the home consumption of coffee was just under 32,000,000 lbs. There can be no doubt that the consumption of "coffee" (the inverted commas are very necessary) is much more general now than it was in 1848, and that the consumption of genuine coffee has fallen off to the extent of 5,000,000 lbs. is a startling fact which every purchaser of coffee should take to heart. The consumption of suprious coffee is likely to increase still more, for a Treasury Minute was issued, on January 20, 1882, directing Her Majesty's Board of Customs to permit the importation, under a duty of 2d. per lb., of "*Coffee, chicory, or any other vegetable matter applicable to the uses of coffee or chicory, roasted or ground, mixed, without reference to the proportions of the mixture.*" Those who like to know what they are buying will do well to buy their coffee whole and raw, and to roast it and grind it for themselves. Coffee contains an alkaloid, *caffeine*, and certain aromatic principles which give to it its stimulating and pleasant qualities, and the larger or smaller proportions of which in the various samples imported determine the market value. It certainly seems odd, to use the mildest term, that the importation of chicory, turnips, carrots, cabbage-stalks, and various other vegetable rubbish which our Continental neighbours choose to roast and send to us, should be encouraged by the Government, to the detriment of the dietaries of the masses, and the business of colonial merchants who have a soul above vegetable refuse. It seems little short of disgraceful that the fine coffee of Ceylon should find a readier market on the Continent than in the parent country, the good people of which are about to turn (as some appear to think), from the drinking of adulterated alcohols to the consumption of still worse adulterated "coffee." One well-known firm that deals in coffee incites the British public by its advertisements to "call a spade a spade" a wholesome doctrine, and we trust it will soon be penal to apply the name of coffee to anything but the genuine article; for it is not well that the public should pay 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. per lb. for materials which are dear at a quarter of that price. We have heard much in times past of a "free breakfast table;" we hope that it may soon become an unadulterated breakfast table, and that those who have a fancy for drinking decoctions of strange things will be able to do so without the expense of having the name of coffee given to whatever may happen to be able to impart to boiling water a brownish colour and a bitter taste.—*Lancet.*

THE HISTORY OF BILLIARDS IN FRANCE.

THE recent billiard match in Paris between Sasson and Vigneaux, which resulted in the victory by the American champion, has attracted public attention towards this pastime. The following are a few facts relating to billiards:—Charles IX. of France was the best player of his time; it is true that he was almost the only player, as there was then only one billiard table throughout France, and this table formed part of the royal furniture. Louis XIV. was a passionate though very indifferent player; his teacher, Chamillard, who was also one of his ministers, could not impart to him skill at the game. After the death of Chamillard an epitaph was written about him, which ended thus:—

> "*Il fut un hèros au billard,*
> *Un zèro au ministère.*"

The billiard table of the great king was enormous; it was of marble with a wooden border [illegible] l the instruments for playing were complic[illegible] Though very few tricks were known, Ch[illegible] ivented several. Mingo discovered the [illegible] ement unknown before his time. S[illegible] right and left stroke. Paysan [illegible] okes. From this time the g[illegible] there were 20 billiard t[illegible] were 200, in 1815 [illegible] are almost in[illegible] y as 24. The[illegible] in which[illegible] Ca

PARIS FASHIONS.

FASHION, in its mysterious council chamber, has decreed that flowers shall this coming season be worn in unheard-of profusion; that hats shall be wreathed with flowers as much as with feathers; that the spoils of the ostrich farm, the tropical woods, and the home countries shall almost entirely give place to flowers of muslin and gauze, satin and velvet, for bonnets; that bonnets shall not only be trimmed but portions thereof be made solely of clusters of such blossoms; that all costumes, except the simplest morning *trotteuse* shall have its accompanying posey: that parasols and sunshades, fichus and fans, as well as the attendant regiment of toilet accessories, baskets, and pincushions, sachets, and glove-boxes, shall all be decorated with flowers. So long as the fancy is confined to the dressing-room there is nothing to say against it, but when decorative plants with waxened leaves and imitation flowers supply the place of real, wholesome, perishable plants and flowers in the drawing-room vases and jardinières, then artistic taste stepping in, places its veto upon it. I know nothing more vexatious to the eye than this artificial gardening, and the more nearly it approaches perfection the greater the disappointment. To see from a distance a superb bowl of roses and to find on close inspection that they are merely vulgar caricatures of one of nature's most exquisite productions, causes the very unpleasant sensation of fraud having been practised on our sense of sight, and makes the cleverly-manufactured blossoms simply odious. Leaves that need no nurture but that of the dusting brush lose all their beauty, since their very existence is a falsehood. A great deal may be urged in favour of real flowers as evening decorations for the hair and bodice. Englishwomen understand thoroughly the advantage of wearing real flowers, and indulge in the luxury more freely than Parisians, who are always haunted by the ghost of a withered possibility in the close of the evening, when all the bravery of the earlier hours will be reduced, like Cinderella's coach, to a handful of decaying vegetables. We live in an artificial age, and our evening pleasures are taken in an over-heated atmosphere that is injurious to our own lungs and fatal to the beauty of real flowers. For a woman to attempt to wear hot-house blossoms at an Elysée ball, for instance, would be rash. For such occasions and for others of an equally torrid description, it is best to make a wiser choice, but not for the daily constitutional, the afternoon visit, or dance, the dinner or early evening party. Fleuristes have done what they can to make the substitution as agreeable as possible, while they have produced, for the use of milliners, a collection of floral ornaments that earn an easy pardon by the harmony of their colours and the capabilities of their component parts to render in appearance the proper texture. Velvet is cunningly combined with satin in the manufacture of pansies and wall-flowers, sweet-peas, and nasturtiums, the shading of each petal being worked in by hand; the glossy brilliancy of the buttercup or the cowslip, of the hyacinth or the crocus, can only be translated by satin, whereas a plush-like down is given to the stamens of big daisies, the corolla of the narcissus, and the daffodil. These, with roses, violets, lilac—white and tinted—forget-me-nots, the clustered flowers of certain shrubs, are by far the most fashionable. Spring blossoms, especially, are acceptable by reason of their seasonableness, for there is method even in the madness of fashion. Consequently a large majority of them are yellow—the spring colour *par excellence*. Yellow on black is an old and accepted contrast, the black in this case being lace on chip. Golden-coloured flowers are also placed on brown-bronze, on myrtle-green, on dark blue.

This sombre-tinted foundation is in straw, edged, drapped, and tied beneath the chin with velvet and satin, or velvet alone. It suits the freak of the moment to place bright spring blossoms on dark, heavy meterials. So far white straw is only to be seen in the shape on Tuscan, mostly trimmed with straw-colour to match. Pink-tipped flowers are used for its decoration—yellow rose, with here and there an aurora-hued petal or crimson streak. Many small bonnets—and some are very small indeed—are made entirely of quilled lace—white lace *au naturel*, or lace that appears to have passed through coffee, to have inhaled the fumes of sulphur, or to have been originally *écru* and to have received a burnish of rose-colour. Others are puffed with areophane on a foundation of the palest blue or pink. Others, again, have crowns of clustered flowers—violets, forget-me-nots, lilac, united to tiny lace-ruched brims; or the parts are reversed, and while the brim is formed of a closely-massed coronet of flowers, the crown is of lace or of puffed satin merveilleux. Gold lace, bugle embroidery, steel drops, burnished blue, bronze, or gilt, are used to decorate the front and edge of the small bonnet or capote, which may likewise be set with a row of big beads, pearls sometimes, row within row, beneath the brim being added now and again, when the rest of the tiny structure is white or very lightly coloured. Strings to such bonnets are wide, by way, doubtless, of adding surface to what is so small. The same train of reasoning has induced milliners to tie big poke bonnets, with far narrower strings, ribbon-velvet and satin two inches wide, the bow made up on one side a little below the ear, with, not unfrequently, the addition of a flower. Bonnets of this sort more nearly resemble hats, and are called so, according to a Parisian milliner's denomination, when the strings are dispensed with, they constituting, in many cases, the only real difference between the two. A very new and pretty hat or bonnet, as the case may be, has a Reubeans brim curved up on one side and cut short off behind. The brim is lined with gathered silk, or, oftener still, a garland of small flowers; outside there are bows of ribbon, a feather, or black lace in quillings. The wide-spreading Gainsborough is for the most part all black: black straw trimmed with black guipure in the form of a bread scarf, black net embroidered with jet, black amazon plume, with the addition perhaps of some fancy trifle—a gold-hilted dagger, a silver-headed arrow, or a zoological device in cut steel, tortoise, turtle, scorpion, bee, grasshopper, or what not.

Millinery is, perhaps, the most interesting, if not quite the most important point with a woman in the first week or so of spring, and certainly it is her first anxiety. The winter costume will do well enough until the weather is finer, and it is hardly warm enough to put aside the fur-trimmed cloak, but a spring bonnet may be worn with either as a typical and most seasonable amalgamation of opposite elements, the flower-trimmed headdress standing for the softer influences. Mantles come next on the list. The mantle is a spring or autumn garment *par excellence*, insufficient in the winter, *de trop* during a French summer. Black mantles must always be in the majority, because they perforce do duty for several toilettes, but colour in mantles is more frequent than usual this year. If the ground is mostly black or some dark colour, the silk may be brocaded with bright tints and gold and silver thread, both used in a discreet fashion. For these scattered floral Louis XV. designs, conventional Renaissance, or mediæval patterns are preferred. The edging may be quilled lace, rich and fanciful fringe, recalling the style of the brocades, silken marabout, plush, or merely satin pleatings. The trimmings of the black mantle, be it made of simple cashmere or less homely satin are almost entirely confined to lace and ribbons. In form they are all made with a seam behind—to fit them well to the curve of the back—loose in front and low at the neck, and with a sleeve more or less defined forming part of the mantle itself. Though a useful, becoming garment, the mantle is by no means a necessity. A great variety of walking costume does not need any. It is prettiest and most complete without, in its woolen simplicity. Flounces and frillings, draped tunics and *poufs* of silk or satin, suit the mantle better. Girls on promotion do not generally wear mantles here. For them the well-fitting tailor made jacket is preferable, of the same material as the rest of the costume, or a carefully-choosen contrast to it, closed up to the throat with a narrow military band or turn-down collar, flat basques, outside pockets, and general masculine cut. Parisians have borrowed the style from their English neighbours, as they have the Cheviots and serges from which they are made, the dull greenish yellows and russet browns of their own woollens, and the checks and plaids that promise to be in such high favour here this season, as they have borrowed, and will borrow doubtless, many other things.—*Telegraph.*

PRIVILEGES OF FRENCH DEPUTIES.

IF the two measures now before Parliament for improving the financial status of the Deputies become law, the position of the national representatives will not only be honourable, but sufficiently lucrative to attract a host of candidates. In the first place Deputies, on payment of a nominal subscription of 120 francs a year, or 8s a month, are to be allowed to travel as often as they please on any railway in France. The second proposal consists in raising the salary of the Deputies from £360 to £480 per annum. The promoters of the scheme cannot certainly be congratulated on displaying tact or delicacy in bringing forward their project at the present time. Instead of waiting until the expiration of the powers of the existing Chamber, or at any rate until the more important business has been cleared off, the Deputies hasten to occupy themselves with two schemes for putting money into their own pockets. The plan for allowing members of the Chamber to have the free run of the railways is severely condemned by the press of all shades. One paper applies to the scheme the epithet "Vagabondage dans les prix doux, while another staunch Republican organ is still more cutting. It calls the concession made by the companies a *pour boire* to the Deputies. A season ticket on all the railway systems would amount to 12,000 frances per annum, and the Deputies are to be allowed to travel for exactly 1 per cent. of this sum. No wonder that the French press unanimously condemns the scheme as a bribe for which the railway companies will one day or other demand something in return. Whenever the question of purchasing the lines comes before Parliament, the vote of the Chamber will rightly or wrongly, be suspected of partiality towards the corporate bodies to which it is indebted. The arrogance of the huge railway monopolies will be greater than ever, while, as regards Parliament itself, the new measure will tend to increase the number of "professional" politicians in its ranks, which are already sadly devoid of men able to give an opinion on questions of trade of finance. With £40 a month in his pocket and a free pass enabling him to proceed on a holiday trip wheresoever he likes, the Deputy of the future will be a person to be envied. Neither the taxpayer, however, nor the country will be the gainer.

A CURIOUS COMMUNITY.

AT first even on the spot we could not discover what we were in search of; there were fields, a house or two, but nothing like the encampment for which we were told to look. Yet, while we were gazing about us, one or two curious figures appeared up the road, and went in at a hedge, and then we discovered there was a gate in the hedge, and, following the figures, found ourselves among the community, than which a more curious and pathetic light is surely not to be seen within five miles of a railway and among some of the loveliest scenery in England. There is a large enclosure in which are erected half-a-dozen shelters, you cannot call them anything else. The boards are about one foot and-a-half high, and above this is canvas, nothing else, between 60 living souls and any rain, or mud, or wind that chooses to visit their homestead, while behind the shelters is a large piece of ground dug and planted and kept in order by the community itself, who, notwithstanding the roughest usage and the scantiest fare, appear truly happy, and would not go out into the world again for any favours the world could give them.

On our arrival we [illegible] by a tall, thin, American-looking [illegible] who they presents us to the Mother, as the superintendent of the 60 is called. She is tall and thin too, and her garments have the peculiar [illegible] coated appearance of a London [illegible] but they are clean and whole, and she has neat cuffs and collars, a smart tie, and mosaic brooch and a chain, but she has the hungry, famished look in her eyes that tells its own tale of a half-starved body and a most disordered mind. We are not in the least astonished at anything we hear or see; we are in Dreamland, so to speak, and expect every moment to awake and find out our mistake. It does not surprise us to see a crowd of women-girls, men, and boys all seated at a long, low table in one of the unutterably close-smelling stove-heated shelters, all busily employed in peeling potatoes. "Their first meal to-day that will be," said the Mother. "We are not miserable, and we cannot starve, dear (the Mother was very prodigal of her expressions of affection to all of us, irrespective of sex) for this you see is the beginning of a new ery (she meant era.) You see we've had the Jewish ery, the Gospel ery, and now we've got the ery of the 'Millenial' we're all spirit—the Holy Spirit, you know—life incarnate, and so we can't die; it is impossible. I shall live for ever here on this earth—not in Heaven, certainly not. Heaven is bosh (her own word); and if the Powers of Darkness had only not been allowed to prevail over us, and had not taken away our land and unroofed our houses, and turned us out we should by now have been a powerful body, instead of the handful we are; but Christ's followers were only a handful at first, and now see they are as numerous as the sands of the sea: so shall we be if we are only let alone, sir. I don't believe God allowed us to be persecuted; God is love, and so that is impossible. It is the new ery. Well, yes; one or two of our body have fallen asleep; but then their life was crushed out of them. They were not quite spiritual enough to withstand all we have gone through; and perhaps were not long enough under my influence to become part of myself. You knew," added she, fixing us with a large wild blue eye, and twisting a long faded curl between her lean long fingers, "I am the mother, and God is the father of these children, and so we cannot die. I only wish we could get some more land, and then we should do well, but we can't, and some days we do not know what to do for food. We are exactly like a family party, and have plenty to occupy us. We make our own shoes and clothes, and teach the children that come in to join us with their parents. None are ever born here—of course not. We don't need descendants to fill a world we are going to inhabit ourselves, and all that is done away with, and we are all brothers and sisters—at least, they are. I am the Mother." When we suggested that brothers and sisters occasionally fought, the Mother remarked "Not when they have the Holy Spirit; but if they do disagree they come to me and I put things straight, and we go on as before." All this time we had been looking at her children, who all bore a curious family likeness. The women had a wonderful amount of hair, which they wore frizzled wildly in front, and hanging down their backs in close clusters of corkscrew ringlets. The garments were faded, patched—of every style and fashion and lack of fashion; but all clean, and put on with an air of "we would if we could" that was very pathetic, while every one of them—men, women, and children—had the starved, wolfish, weird expression of the two we first saw. There is no doubt that some interference from kind folks is necessary, for it is quite certain that the crowding in the shelters must be extreme; and the close, fearful atmosphere in which we could not stay a minute, and in which the potatoe-peeling was progressing—much need the interference of the Local Board of Health; also the poor souls are ground down with poverty, misery, and cold and are evidently only kept alive by the state of spiritual exaltation in which they live and by their intense belief in the Mother, who is certainly a most wonderful creature. But harshness will never disperse them or save the children from a most unhealthy state of things, both mental and moral. When you listen to Mrs. Girling you begin to believe in a happy Utopia, where there is neither sin nor sorrow nor cold, nor death; and when you hear her hold forth on the thousands of pounds spent daily on immorality, drunkenness, and finery, a tithe of which would keep her simple, moral, religious flock in luxury, you are not quite sure that after all Shakers may not be right in their ideas, and you wrong. The men look hungry too; indeed, the poor souls are fearfully badly off, and, unless some sort of help steps in, will either starve obstinately to death, secure in their own immortality, or have to go out into the world—a place for which they are singularly unfitted. As we drove back through the forest, and saw the wonderful English land on all sides of us, and saw well-dressed folk troop out of the churches, where they had just been refreshed by the reading of the Commination service, we could see nothing but the eager, hungry, enthusiastic Shakers, and hear nothing but the tones of Mrs. Girling's sharp, imperious voice, as she answered one of our numerous questions by the reply: "No, we do not hate our persecutors; we pray for them. We hate the law that allows them this power; but they don't act harshly to us of their own will; they are overpowered by the Prince of Darkness."

EGYPT.

THE sudden and somewhat unexpected acceptance of the resignation of M. de Blignières, the French Controller-General, naturally increases the alarm with which the crisis in Egypt is regarded in this country. It may not be the beginning of the end, but it undoubtedly denotes a change which can hardly be a change for the better. The picture presented to the world by the situation in Egypt, according to the most trustworthy accounts, is sombre in the extreme. The country is ostensibly at peace, but it trembles on the verge of anarchy. Already the paralysis of the Khedive's authority which was begun when the Colonels first compelled him to do their bidding is spreading to all branches of the Administration of Egypt. Armed bands are said to be overrunning the country—ever a sure symptom of an impending catastrophe—and the fellaheen, harried by these plunderers and unprotected by the authorities are arming in self-defence. The mudirs of two of the most important provinces have resigned in sheer despair of maintaining order. Even in the cities there is an effervescence of lawlessness and unrest, and no one can say how soon the consequences may make themselves felt in an outbreak.

It ought to be unnecessary to express once more that from a political point of view it is to us a matter of supreme indifference what Minister or party is in office in Egypt, so long as they can answer for order, and ensure the fulfilment of international obligations. It is no business of ours whether Ourabi is a second Moses or whether he represents a military clique without any popular following outside the ranks of the regiments. No one is disposed to judge him by his antecedents, or even to condemn him for his methods. The Powers have acquiesced in his acceptance of office, and they have treated the accession of the "National" party to power exactly as if it were all that its name implies. There has been a general agreement to allow the new Ministry a fair trial, and to judge it by its fruits. Many who feared for the worst hoped for the best. It has not been long in office, but there is already no difficulty in forming an opinion as to its policy and its prospects. Has the "National" Ministry maintained order and assured the observance of international obligations? Or has it, on the other hand, permitted the growth of anarchy, and gone far to render impossible the fulfilment of the obligations, judicial, political, and financial, into which Egypt has entered with the powers? There is, unfortunately, only too much reason to believe that it is the latter question that must be answered in the affirmative. As for the Chamber, we need not make too much of that. The little handful of men who lead it are themselves mere instruments of Ismael, of Cherif, of Ourabi. Its history is enough to deprive it of all credit for independence or individuality. Without indulging in pessimism, let us look at the facts and see what the result has been, so far, of the accession of the Colonels to power. No one who knows anything of Egypt will venture to assert that public security, the security of life and property, has been improved since Ourabi ordered the pronunciamiento which made him famous. Apart altogether from the appearance of armed bands of lawless men in various parts of the country, there have been occasional outbursts of violence here and there which have done much to justify the uneasy feeling of insecurity that exists in the minds of the European population. Nor is it only the perceptible increase of temperature in the temper of the Moslem mob that deserves noting as an evil result of the supremacy of the "Nationalists." The colonies of Greeks and Italians contain many violent and unscrupulous members, who, we may rely upon it, are eagerly calculating upon the possibility of profiting by the apparently inevitable collision between the "Nationalists" and the Control. Egypt, in short, is full of explosive elements, and Ourabi is only too likely to strike out a spark which may be followed by a serious catastrophe. So far as public order is concerned, the Nationalist movement has been a movement in the direction of anarchy. It is not much better in relation to domestic reforms. What has become of the reforms chalked out in the Commission of Inquiry three years ago? The most pressing of all, the establishment of a decent system of judicial administration, has been hung up *sine die*. The only "reform" on which the "National" party has set its heart is the dismissal of Europeans from public offices in order that Egyptians may take their places. To attain that end everything else is sacrificed; and if it is attained the chief security for honest and enlightened administration will be destroyed. Domestic reform can, however, be postponed. It is not an international question, and its postponement only injures the population, which the "National" party professes to represent. But a question which cannot be postponed is the question of finance; and in dealing with this the Nationalists have already come dangerously near provoking the intervention of Europe. The first object of every enlightened Chancellor of the Exchequer is to keep down military expenditure. The first step of the Nationalists has been to swell the military estimates by a sum which is variously estimated from £370,000 to £670,000, but which will probably not fall much short of a million. They have also voted away the whole reserve fund for unforeseen expenses in 1882. As a result, it is probable that this year Egyptian finance will show a deficit. Now, there is only one thing worse than a deficit in Egypt, and that is anarchy. The "National" party has brought us face to face with both.

It may be that Ourabi, for whose elevation to supreme power the army is already clamouring, may, even at the eleventh hour, arrest the movement which at present seems to be leading direct to a catastrophe. The chances, however, are decidedly the other way. Disorder is not likely to abate because it has got beyond control, and of spending money upon the army there is no end. If the European officials are dismissed, the deterioration of the Administration which has already begun will go on apace until the general collapse which even now does not seem very far off. We are therefore confronted with the alarming possibility that we may have to intervene in Egypt to restore order at any moment, and the scarcely less alarming certainty that, unless the "National" party reverse their course, intervention will be inevitable at no distant date. The Powers are pledged up to the eyes to prevent anarchy, and how far is anarchy off to-day? The Controllers represent the guarantee for the due payment of the dividends held by European bondholders; but how long can they guarantee payments from an Exchequer which they do not control? The situation is serious to the last degree, and unless matters take an unexpected turn for the better the year is not likely to pass without seeing an armed intervention. It is all that we can make of the reports which are now coming to England by every mail; and the departure of M. de Blignières, whose loyal co-operation with Sir Auckland Colvin was the chief [illegible] working of the Control, [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. 4 do. do.

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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

DEVARENNES & Co.,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

Juggunath Sunkersetts house, Gowalia Tank Road.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

ARECA-NUT TOOTH-PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Sold in pots at Re. 1 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS. GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BELTS. CHOLERA BELTS.

A LARGE selection of the above, of improved patterns, have been received, and may be inspected. Measurement should be sent in ordering.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs.	a.	p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)				
Large	5	2	6	0
Small	3	1	3	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	3	1	1	0
Medium	2	0	13	0
Small	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	12	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK BILLS.............. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1	0	0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1	0	0

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERIA" HAT.

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
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LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality," with he Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS &c.

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BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
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OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

LADIES' EVENING, DRESS AND WALKING SHOES

OF THE LATEST DESIGNS, NOW IN STOCK.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FRENCH KID HOUSE SHOES with small bows and buckles...	8	0	8	8
FRENCH KID HOUSE SHOES with straps, very comfortable...	8	0	8	8
FRENCH KID OR PATENT COURT SHOES for evening wear	9	0	9	8
FRENCH KID WALKING SHOES	11	8	12	8
PRUNELLA OXFORD SHOES.	9	0	9	8
FRENCH KID WALKING BUTTON BOOTS ...	15	0	16	8
FRENCH KID, embroidered with beads, very stylish for dress	10	0	11	0
FRENCH KID DRESS OXFORD SHOES, for light wear ...	10	8	11	8
BRONZE KID, Gold embroidered with fancy bows, very elegant.	11	0	12	0
FRENCH KID OXFORD SHOES	9	8	10	8
FRENCH KID OR MOROCCO BEDROOM SLIPPERS, from	5	0	6	0
PRUNELLA BUTTON WALKING BOOTS	11	0	12	0

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of SHOES SUITABLE FOR ANY WEAR, TOO NUMEROUS TO DESCRIBE, KEPT IN STOCK from the LEADING FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS.

Mofussil constituents should send a pattern shoe as a guide for size. A Registered Book kept for future orders.

CHILDREN'S STRAP WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES IN GREAT VARIETY ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,
BOOTMAKERS
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS!

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of:—MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	..Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	.. ,,	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	.. ,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	... ,,	30 0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	.. ,,	33 0
Leather Case for do.	.. ,,	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOWS AND HUMMUM STREETS,
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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—Norman Kerr, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of Zoedone as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—William Foster, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—Syed Mahomed Nabi Ullah, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing Zoedone in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances Zoedone is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS. AMERICAN ORGANS. HARMONIUMS.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HORSES TO BE SOLD at Dr. COOK'S, Cumballa Hill:—

1.—SULTAN, high-caste Arab, 14·2½, first-rate charger, good in single and double harness ..	Rs. 500
2.—RUFUS, chestnut Arab, large, powerful, handsome brougham Horse, 14·3..	,, 700
3.—JAFFER, powerful fast Persian, 14·3, good in harness	,, 350
4.—BROWN ARAB, 14·2, good in single and double harness	,, 250
5.—HALF ARAB GALLOWAY, ladies' riding Horse, perfectly quiet and steady.. ..	,, 175
A full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, complete with lamp, &c.	,, 700

TO BE LET, furnished, one of the best HOUSES on Cumballa Hill, 3 sitting rooms, 4 bed-rooms, and detached Bungalow. Rent, Rs. 300.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 5th February, 1881, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about four hundred and sixty (460) HORSES suitable for army purposes during the year 1882-83, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Walers—175.
In Madras—
Medium Cavalry and Hussars ..50 }
Field Artillery .. ..25 } =100
Horse ,, ...25 }
In Calcutta—
Medium Cavalry .. ..35 }
Field Artillery .. ..20 } = 75
Horse ,, ...20 }
Class II.—Country-breds .. 60
As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years old.
Class III.—Arabs and Persians—225.
In Bombay—
Field Artillery .. ..42 }
Hussars and Light Cavalry ..183 } =225
Total.. 460

The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Operations for India.

Except under special circumstances, purchases will be made between the 15th September and 28th February.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

Greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at rupees five hundred and fifty (Rs. 550). Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
Fort William, the 14th March, 1882.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Cooria
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree*
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge*
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
[illegible]
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
[illegible]
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
[illegible]
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalej
[illegible]
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
[illegible]
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
Sabarmuttee
Ambli Road
[illegible]
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharaghora
Sabli Road
Lilapore Rd
[illegible]
[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 4 ,, ,, 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.

First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.

CASH WITH ORDER.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
Sub-Agent for Bombay.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

REDUCED PRICE LIST of WINES and SPIRITS for SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per dozen qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
CHAMPAGNE. From Messrs. Deutz & Geldermann, Ay en Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
Gold lack, extra dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
CLARET. From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Médoc	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 12 8
St. Estèphe	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 13 8	,, 15 0
Margaux	,, 16 0	,, 18 8
Chateau Larose	,, 25 0	,, 27 0
Do. Mouton Rothschild ..	,, 35 0	..
From Tischler & Co., Bordeaux.		
Claret No. 1	Rs. 15 0	..
,, No. 2	,, 17 8	..
,, No. 3	,, 20 0	..
HOCK. From Otto Prumm, Mainz.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
Moselblümchen	,, 15 0	,, 18 0
Niersteiner	,, 15 0	,, 18 0
Brauneberger	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Hochheimer	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 19 0	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Josephshöfer	,, 27 8	,, 30 8
Rüdesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 31 8	,, 34 8
Steinberger	,, 31 8	,, 34 8
Scharzhofberger	,, 39 8	,, 42 8
Johannisberger	,, 40 0	,, 43 0
WHITE WINE. From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 23 0
GERMAN BEER.		
Pilsener	Rs. 5 12	7 0
St. Pauli	,, 6 4	8 0
BRANDY. From Messrs. Münzer & Spann, Cognac.		
Cognac Fine Champagne, red bars.	Rs. 23 0	..
,, ,, gold	,, 28 0	..
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.		
Holyrood	Rs. 18 0	..
Clan Blend	,, 19 0	..
Bou Accord..	,, 20 0	..
FINE OLD IRISH WHISKY.		
Excelsior, 11 years' old	Rs. 25 0	..

TERMS—NET CASH.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Bombay, 15th March, 1882

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)................	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)................	,, 24 0	..
Sparkling	,, 23 0	..
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer........................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille Macan Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	..
Latour blanche	,, 30 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From Montheuil Franc Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	,, 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 20 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macan, Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyie	,, 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
BRANDY.		
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
G. Renard & Co.'s do.	,, 22 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars........	,, 26 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	,, 32 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 38
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE ..	,, 5 0	,, 36
EXPORT STOUT	,, 5 8	,, 30
SONDER URG EXPORT BEER..	,, 6 0	,, 30
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth..................	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)..................	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs..................	,, 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)..........	,, 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)....	..	,, 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil	,, 12 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	,, 5 0	to 6 0
Italian Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 4 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club.

Carlton Club, 1875,
December 20.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established [illegible] 1851

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
PAID UP........................£100,000.
PRUSSIAN NATIONAL FIRE INSUR COMPANY in STETTIN.
CAPITAL........................Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... ,, 4,50,000
THE "HANSEATIC" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY in HAMBURG.
CAPITAL........................M. 60,00,000

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, House hold Furniture, Merchandise, and Ships in Harbour, on most favourable terms.

LA CONFIANCE.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (IN PARIS.)
CAPITAL ....Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........ ,, 50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 20,00,000

MARINE INSURANCE.
La REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY in PARIS (Exclusive of Reserve Fund),
CAPITAL ....Rs. 25,00,000.
THE MANNHEIM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in MANNHEIM (Germany),
CAPITAL ....Rs. 30,00,000
All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862........................£300,690
,, 1880........................£533,079

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875........	£3,258,437 10 9
1870........	£1,921,042 3 5	1880........	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL........................	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL........................	[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	[illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........................	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

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FIRE RISKS

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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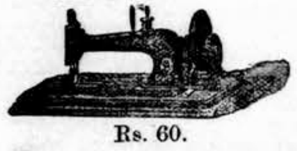

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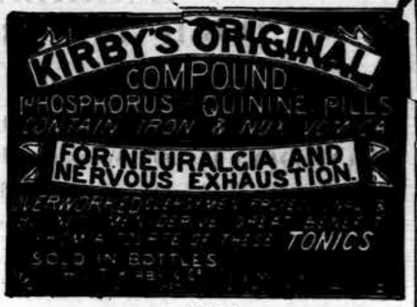

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